The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2744. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EXECUTION OF HARDEN.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS AT THE SCAFFOLD.

Parting Interviews—Last Words, Acts, and Movements.

THE WRITTEN CONFESSION.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the Governor of New-Jersey for the execution of the sentence imposed upon JACOB S. HARDEN for the murder of HANNAH DORLAND HARDEN, his wife. The facts connected with the death, arrest, trial and conviction have, in full details, been given to our readers, and it now remains for us to present the last dark picture in the tragedy, and leave the rest to be settled between the murderer and his Maker.

BELVIDERE

is a pretty country town, at the further end of the State of Jersey, nestled snugly and sweetly in the Valley of Pequest. It is the shire town of the County of Warren, and the place where HARDEN was tried, convicted and sentenced. For many a long month there has been no such crowd of gaily-dressed, merry-hearted, though [illegible] people, as were gathered there yesterday. At the Warren House, the proprietor was compelled to put three and four in a room, besides sending fifty or sixty into his spacious barn, where they slept like tops on the freshly gathered hay, and were woke by the cocks in the morning. The bar-room was filled with noisy, brawling fellows—some discussing religion, others politics, some the desired execution, and others the propriety of all hands taking a drink. One thing led to another, and the liveliest dance-house on Mercer-street couldn't boast of a wilder scene of bacchanalian revel than was presented there and elsewhere in that quiet little town of Belvidere. From the bar-room and its turmoil we went into the "Ladies' Parlor." There we hoped to find quiet and a change of topics. Some twenty women, old and young, were busily engaged in conversation, and it needed no impertinent ear to discover that the single theme was the approaching execution. Many of them had come thirty or forty miles, hoping to witness the spectacle. Some were relatives of the late Mrs. HARDEN, and supposed, from that fact, that they were entitled to admission. The small size of the yard was a source of great regret, and one pleasant-featured woman, who said she had ridden "twenty-three miles to see HARDEN swing," told the writer "that there wouldn't be much fun in seeing it, for the yard was so small they would be dreadfully crowded," besides, she added, "for my part I can't see how we are all to get in."

THE DAY

Was a fitting one; the weather appropriate—chilly, cheerless, sad and sombre. Black clouds threatened rain, and the cold, biting wind made all luckless, overcoatless chaps shiver and squirm. At early morn, say 7 o'clock, the whole town was up, dressed, breakfasted, and on foot. One direction served them all, one object animated all, one determination absorbed them all. The direction was towards the Court House; the object was to "see the sight;" the determination to get in if possible, and at any price or hazard. Well-dressed, substantial-looking farmers; overdressed, brainless-looking fops; the adjoining county sheriff, the near-by town constable, the village pastor, the scholar, the gawk, the "stage Yankee," the Pennsylvania Dutchman, and troops of open-mouthed short trowsered little boys, with gingerbread cards in their hands, might be seen wending their several ways toward one general object—the Court-house; old ladies with antiquated bonnets, green umbrellas and satchels; young ladies with broad flats, calico dresses, black silk mits, flashing eyes and stella shawls; thin-visaged, sharp-nosed, go-ahead, hoopless females, with brown hands, compressed lips and india-rubber boots; and sweet little blue-eyed girls not more than seven or eight years old—all, all in hot haste pushed toward the one great object as above—the Court-house. "But what went they out for to see?" A cattle-show, a fair-ground, a pic-nic, a boat race, or parade, or festival? Oh, no. They were all bent on accomplishing a feat which should serve as a feast of fat things in future gossips, and a tale of horror which could hereafter be told in their fire-side corners, in a cold Winter's night, when the wind weirdly whistles down the chimney and ghost stories are in demand. Whatever the motive might be, these are the facts, and as such they are simply terrible.

On Thursday afternoon the rain poured in torrents, the streets were filled with mud and puddles of dirty water; all Nature seemed melancholy, and everybody looked as if the next day was hangman's day to the whole community, instead of to the wretched man whose last hours we are now chronicling. The Court-house was fairly besieged, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, by hundreds of men, and, we regret to write it, by many women, all anxious to obtain a look at the platform on which the prisoner was to make his last stand; and, failing in that, catch a glimpse of the yard in which the scaffold was erected; and, if unsuccessful in this, also, then they would be content only when they had seen the door which kept all of these other sights from them. Whole families seemed actuated by this morbid curiosity; fathers and mothers, with their little ones, elder brothers, with younger, and servants innumerable, having, in several instances, babes in their arms, joined the motley, curious crowd, and thronged the corridors of the jail with a pertinacity and a dogged perseverance worthy of a better cause.

Great efforts were made to induce Sheriff SWEENEY to execute HARDEN in public. The fine for so doing would have been $200, which the citizens of Belvidere offered to make up on condition of his so doing. The reasons given were, that thousands of people from the surrounding townships and villages would come to witness the execution, and their coming would benefit Belvidere, pecuniarily speaking, very largely, and it was also thought that as HARDEN was so very well known there, that his public execution would have a grand moral effect upon the young men, many of whom are inclined to be fast and to enjoy the pleasures of this life, even if it be but for a season. At one time it was reported that the Sheriff had received the $200, and had consented to make the ceremony a public one, but the report was unfounded in fact, for the Sheriff had not for a moment entertained the idea of such a change.

One can scarcely imagine what there is about an execution which should excite such unbounded curiosity in the rustic mind. There have been more than 5,000 applications for tickets permitting a "private view" of the sickening spectacle, and hundreds have called to see the coffin, to listen to the hammering upon the scaffold, and to gape listlessly at the closed door of the prison.

Through the courtesy of Sheriff SWEENEY we were permitted a private view of the scaffold on Thursday. Its construction was very simple, and admirably adapted for its desired purpose. Two uprights, fourteen feet in height, sustained a cross-beam, in which was inserted the pullies over which the rope was to run. A flight of steps ascended to a platform which was seven feet from the ground—dropped from this platform a distance of one foot, was the trap plank, which was supported by a catch at one end, and worked on a hinge at the other. The idea being to adjust the one end of the rope alluded to around the neck of the prisoner, who would stand on the plank—at a given signal the attendant would cut a rope which held the catch; the plank being unsustained at that end would drop on its hinges, and the prisoner would fall until stopped by the length of the rope—the whole affair being as simple as A B C, and as easily managed as a tame kitten. As we passed through the corridor we saw

HARDEN IN HIS CELL.

He sat at the side of a wooden table, with arms folded, legs crossed and manner tranquil. With him were two clergymen—a Presbyterian and a Methodist; they were his spiritual advisers, and spent the entire night with him. The time was occupied in reading from the Scriptures, in praying and singing psalms and hymns and spiritual songs. Of the three, HARDEN was much the most self-possessed, confident and assured. He was in doubt whether or not he had better make a long address from the scaffold. He had carefully prepared one but concluded not to deliver it, and finally said he "would wait till he saw how he felt in the morning;" replying in the same tone, manner and language that one would who was debating the pleasure of a day's fishing, and concluded to wait till he saw how he felt to-morrow. He was utterly devoid of sensibility or delicacy of feeling in any regard, and it has been a source of wonder with me, that the clergymen could sit quietly with him, so near to the eternal shore, and submit to his bombast, self-conceit and arrogance. Doubtless a higher than human will gave them the requisite amount of patience and forbearance.

THE PARTING SCENE

with his father was not so tender a one as one would expect—the old gentleman had been a kind father to JACOB, he had faithfully attended to his education—had fairly launched his youthful bark upon the sea of life—had heard of his wreck—had hastened to him, and with that love which has no equal on the face of the earth, had stood by him when all else forsook him—had impoverished himself literally, that his son should have every legal defence provided him—had witnessed his conviction—had heard his sentence, and now had come to take a long, last farewell. Oh! how hard it was for the good old man, to believe that his son, his pride, his darling, should be doomed to a felon's grave—should even now be preparing to swing off from the plank on which none but murderers and those who shed their brother's blood are found. "Oh! JACOB, JACOB, JACOB, my son, my son, would that I could die for thee, my poor, poor boy. 'Tis right that you should die JACOB; but oh, *how* hard, *how* hard. Good bye, my dear boy; keep up your courage; trust in him who has power to sustain, who alone can save you from that second death, from which there is no waking, no happy resurrection. Into His hands I commit thy spirit. God bless you, dear, dear, boy. God bless and keep you forever." HARDEN was not greatly moved. He seemed at first a little nonplussed for appropriate action, but soon recovered his infernal equanimity, and bade his father a quiet, unconstrained, unfeeling farewell, adding that he "hoped and trusted they should meet in Heaven." We echo the "hope," but cannot indorse the "trust." There must be a great change, either in HARDEN, or in our ideas of the inhabitants of Heaven, before we can think of him as an occupant of that blissful abode, where "Saints in Glory shine, bright, bright as day," and where none but the "pure in heart can see God," and the meek and lowly followers of the Saviour are welcomed—not of their own merit, but through the mercy and love of him who died that they might live.

After his father had gone, HARDEN sent for his brother, had some conversation with him on mutually interesting topics, and gave him

HIS CONFESSION,

Which he was immediately to take to his father, and who is to do with it as seems best to him and his friends. It is a long, full and entire confession. It enters into the details of his earlier life, revealing transactions defiled with impurity and steeped in iniquity. Names are given, and dates and places specified, so that people now unsuspected of crime or taint, will find themselves soon the sharers of his notoriety, as well as of his passion. It is to be hoped that those having charge of the document will not allow it to go forth to the public in it present shape. No good can come of it, while the dragging to light of indiscretions long since forgotten can be productive only of trouble, scandal and injurious tattle.

HARDEN's father is poor. What little means he had he freely gave for the benefit of his wayward boy, and it is estimated that he has spent something like $1,500 since his son's arrest. To recompense his father, HARDEN wrote the above confession and placed it in his hands. A Philadelphia publisher offered $1,500 for the copyright of it, and would undoubtedly be able to sell thousands of copies, but we understand that old Mr. HARDEN is unwilling to allow his name to be still more disgraced, and hesitates about parting with the paper. It is undoubtedly a hard case, and the temptation may be strong, but we hope for the sake, not only of his son's reputation, but for the sake of those who are mentioned in the confession, (not to speak of matters which it seems to us should occur to a person of any delicacy whatever,) that it will not be published at all—and if at all, that it will be thoroughly purged of names, dates or places, which may have a tendency to plunge many now happy families into disgrace, trouble and misery.

Sheriff SWEENEY gave us a ticket of admittance, which read as follows:

BELVIDERE JAIL, July 6, 1860.
Admit the bearer, Mr. ——,
to witness the
EXECUTION OF JACOB S. HARDEN.
WM. SWEENEY, Sheriff.

Armed with this, we pressed our way through the hundreds of pushing, striving, struggling curiosity-seekers, and approached a stern, military man at the door. After a careful examination of both sides of the ticket, a scrutinizing, searching, spy-detecting glance and a wholesale review from the said chieftain, we were permitted to enter. As we did so, we saw HARDEN pass from his cell to the yard, he having expressed a desire to have a

PRELIMINARY VIEW OF THE APPARATUS.

He ascended the steps lightly, with the Sheriff by his side, and said, "Let's go up and on, now, just as we shall bye-and-bye; you go on the outside, I on the inside; when you want me to step on the trap, you must step down with me, so—there, that's the way," and so on. The scaffold was built in the corner of the yard, diagonally opposite his cell, at his request, so that he could see it while in course of erection. His manner with the Sheriff was very kind and friendly, indeed he could feel no other than kindly towards Mr. SWEENEY and all his family, as he has been the recipient of constant and unremitting kindness from them since his first confinement until the moment of his execution.

Having reentered his cell, he desired to say a few parting

WORDS WITH THE SHERIFF'S FAMILY.

They went to the door of his room and in great apparent grief, with sobbings and cries, they bade him farewell, HARDEN's voice trembled as he blessed them, and when the little child of Mr. SWEENEY put up his lips to kiss him, the prisoner bust into tears. The Sheriff, who is a kind-hearted man, was affected to tears and his little boy said, "Why, see, Papa, *he's* crying too. What makes *you* cry, Papa?" At this moment

HIS COFFIN

was brought into the sitting room. It was made of black walnut. The top and sides were ornamented with silver tinsel braid, contrasting strangely with one's idea of propriety. The rough plate had the name of the prisoner scratched upon it in script, and the impression produced in our minds was anything but pleasant, by the evident aiming at oddity and effect. HARDEN desired to have it taken into his cell, that he might know all about it. He seemed to have no heart, no anything, which belongs to humanity, except the gift of gab, and that he possessed in a remarkable degree. His ministerial friends, his counsel, the Sheriff, all who ever knew him, agree that he was a cool, clear-headed, heartless fellow, whose love of notoriety would sustain him even at such a time as this. His counsel remarked that nothing would please HARDEN more, and he would be in his very element, if his friends would allow him to address the immense throng of people who had gathered to witness his execution.

The Sheriff had taken the precaution to order out two military companies, one of which kept guard in front of the hotel, while the other looked after the cabbages and cherry trees in the Sheriff's garden. The windows and roofs of the adjoining buildings were filled with curious spectators, the barns were covered with sightmongers, and the cherry trees were loaded with men and boys, all anxious to see the last act in the Harden tragedy.

THE SCENE IN THE JAIL YARD

was a peculiar one, and presented a fine argument for the opposer of public executions. A knot of reporters stood near the jail door, displaying and comparing various, trinkets, autographs and keepsakes obtained from HARDEN, and discussing his probable bearing. All the principal New York papers were represented, and many of the Philadelphia and New Jersey papers also. Some of those in the yard were examining the scaffold; others cutting little pieces from the drop-plank; some were trying the pulleys, and others were playing with the spring. Nearly everyone was smoking, many whistling, and not a few whittling. One old lame man, with green spectacles a cancer on his lip, and an iron hook fastened to the end of his arm stump, was selling HARDEN's photograph for fifteen cents. A disgusting, short-haired, pimply chap was exhibiting obscene pictures to his friends or chance acquaintances in a corner, and many sat upon the steps of the scaffold, wishing "to gracious they'd hurry up." In the windows of the Court-house were several haggish-looking women, who seemed joyous in anticipation of sport, and whose names should be published, did we not know they would be gratified thereby beyond measure. Among the men in the yard were there who had brought their little sons with them. We remonstrated with one who had a little nine-year old by the hand, and asked him if he intended to allow him to remain during the execution. "Oh, certainly," said he, "I believe in letting the coming generation see all that's going on, and know what's what from what isn't." While these people were thus enjoying themselves, we entered the jail and stood by HARDEN's door during his

FAREWELL SERVICE

with the clergymen. They were singing "Lord dismiss us with thy blessing," and while the voices of the officiating clergymen were rather indistinct, that of the prisoner was comparatively clear and unconstrained. After the singing a prayer followed, and the Sheriff announced to him that his allotted time had more than expired, and he must prepare to leave the cell. While they were making the necessary preparations, we returned to the jail-yard, and reached it just in time to hear a

TREMENDOUS CRASH

followed by cries of distress and anguish. Subsequent inquiry proved it to have been the falling of an immense cherry tree, on whose branches many people had foolishly perched, hoping thereby to obtain a fair view. Several were injured severely; one man's legs were broken, another's arm severely wrenched, while a great number received bruises of considerable moment to them, though of little importance or interest to the public.

At this moment a message was received from JOHN DORLAND, the father of Mrs. HARDEN, expressing a desire to witness the execution of his son-in-law. The Sheriff asked HARDEN if he should let him in, and HARDEN declined—saying, "He wished to think of no man of earth or earth's affairs."

At twenty-nine minutes past 1 o'clock the great iron door creaked on its rusty hinges, and

HARDEN CAME OUT.

He was about five feet and five inches in height, full chest and stocky build. He wore a Byron collar, ruffled shirt, blue coat, black pants, and old patent leather shoes. He had side whiskers, but no moustache or under beard. His arms were tightly bound behind him, his head bent down, while his restless eyes glanced furtively now at one and then at another of those who were gathered near him. Accompanied by the Sheriff, he

ASCENDED THE SCAFFOLD.

His head was as firm as ever, his hand open, and his general deportment calm. Following him were Rev. Messrs. DAY, KIRK and MATTHEWS, and Drs. CLARKE, MADISON, BRAKELEY and SHARPE. Having reached the platform, HARDEN knelt, while all uncovered, and he prayed, "Oh, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit, be with me in this hour of trial, aid me in this greatest moment of my life, Oh! Lord Jesus, Lord Jesus." He then rose, the Sheriff whispered to him, and he immediately

STEPPED UPON THE TRAP.

As he stood there, silent and thoughtful on the shore of that vast sea he was to sail so soon, not a tremor, not a quiver was observable in feature or in limb. The Sheriff attached the noose to the rope hanging from the pulley, and stretched out his hand for a farewell grasp. HARDEN's voice trembled then: "Sheriff, good-bye; you have been very kind to me. God bless you!" The Sheriff then placed a handkerchief in HARDEN's hand, descended from the scaffold that he might cut the rope, push the spring, and put a speedy end to the unfortunate's career. This must have been the

MOST TRYING MOMENT

of his life. During the brief space of time occupied by the Sheriff in preparation, HARDEN stood as before unmoved, but constantly ejaculating in a tremulous voice, which could scarcely be heard through the folds of his black cap, "Lord Jesus, have mercy, Help Lord Jesus, leave me not at this dreadful hour—Cheer me—Help me, Oh blessed Saviour—Jesus, precious Jesus." At this time the excitement outside was intense, the shoutings dreadful and the pushing, hauling and rushing violent in the extreme. At twenty-five minutes to two o'clock

HE DROPPED HIS HANDKERCHIEF.

The Sheriff, with trembling finger, opened his knife, cut the rope, loosed the catch, the trap fell, and

HARDEN WAS HUNG.

Curious, for the sake of our readers, we narrowly watched the body. At first the arms shook violently, and the legs drew up and down with force and power. While strangling, a distinct, gurgling, rattling sound was heard, and a noise resembling suppressed coughing followed—the hands were tightly clutched—the body swung gently backward and forward, and was violently twisted and turned. At 20 minutes of 2 o'clock, when he had been hanging five minutes,

THE DOCTORS FELT HIS PULSE.

and pronounced pulsation still very distinct. At this time the neck became very black, the hands assumed a purple tinge, and several convulsions were noticed, At 1¾ o'clock the Doctors again examined him, and pronounced

LIFE TO BE EXTINCT.

The body, however, was not cut down until it had hung the full time prescribed by law—thirty-five minutes—at which time the Sheriff, aided by the physicians, removed the rope and lowered the

BODY INTO THE COFFIN,

which had been placed beneath the scaffold. It was then carried into his cell, where none but the Sheriff, the physicians and the reporters were admitted. Upon examination, it was found that the neck had not been broken by the fall, and that, consequently, death had been caused by apoplexy. The face was very dark and discolored, though not distorted, the eyes and mouth were open, and the neck black as a crow. After the head had been bandaged, the hands tied carefully together, and the moisture removed from the body, the remains were reinclosed in the coffin, the coffin was placed in a hearse which stood waiting at the door, the funeral *cortége* drove off, and the mortal remains of JACOB S. HARDEN were hidden from our sight forever. His parents are now in possession of the body, and it will be interred on his father's farm this afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely.

After the hearse had been drawn away a

WILD SCENE OF CONFUSION

ensued—a fight having occurred between the soldiers on guard at the door and the crowd, who were determined to get in and have a sight at the scaffold. The Sheriff finally consented, and the vast crowd of men, women and children poured into the little yard, where so lately the solemn scene had been enacted. Their curiosity was soon satisfied, and in half an hour all was tranquil and quiet and peaceful.

Want of space will not permit us to record the many scenes of riot, of confusion, of disorder and of indecency which presented themselves to our view. Suffice it to say, that a bad man has met a deserved death in a cool, collected manner—that the Sheriff and his attendants acquitted themselves with great credit and dignity—that the men and the women of that section of the country eternally disgraced themselves by their untimely, unwise, improper and inhuman behavior, and that we are heartily glad the whole affair is ended, praying sincerely that we may never look upon its like again. HOWARD.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

During the past year, the casualties among naval officers were as follows: resigned, 49; died, 28; Marine Corps, died, 1; dismissed, 16; no resignations. There are now about 120 officers employed on special service.

News has been received by Army officers here from the detachment of United States soldiers (850 strong) which left St. Louis for Oregon on the 3d of May. They are now at their destination, having been seriously delayed on the journey by the low state of the rivers over which they had to pass.

In compliance with an order of the Navy Department, the *Powhatan*, *Mississippi*, *San Jacinto*, *Saranac* and *Susquehanna*, are henceforward to be designated in the navy first-class steamers. The *Powhatan* is expected to arrive at Philadelphia sometime in August, after which the order above referred to will take effect.

On the 1st July, the barracks and posts of the United States Army were as follows: Department of the East, 14; Department of the West, 10; Department of the Platte, 4; Department of New-Mexico, 15; Department of Texas, 17; Department of Utah, 2; Department of Oregon, 11; Department of California, 8; total, 81. Armories and arsenals, 23.

Late advices from Fort Kearney, N. T., state that in consequence of the suspicious attitude of the Indians, in the neighborhood of that fort, (who have since, as the telegraph has made known, made open demonstrations of hostility,) the party of United States troops, *en route* to Utah, which had stopped at the Fort for provisions and refreshments, would probably be detained there until the return of Col. MAY, who was temporarily absent.

The United States sailing corvette *Macedonian*, late of the Mediterranean squadron, being now over 28 days at sea from Gibraltar, is nearly due at Portsmouth, N. H., and will probably arrive there on Monday or Tuesday next. The *Macedonian* has been about 28 months in commission, during which she has touched at all the navigable harbors in the south of Europe, and been employed in looking after American interests on the coast of Italy. She is a first-class sloop-of-war, carries 22 guns, 13 officers and about 300 men; and was built 24 years ago in Norfolk. Some of the old *Macedonian's* planks are in her hull. She was detailed to accompany the *Jamestown* with provisions for sufferers from the Irish famine, a few years ago, and has since made a cruise in the East Indies. The *Macedonian* will be surveyed on her arrival at Portsmouth, that her condition may be reported to the Department. Her officers and crew will be immediately detached and paid off, and her armament unshipped. In the absence of special advices from the ship, we give a list of her officers, as registered on the books of the Navy Department: Commander, Uriah P. Levy; Lieutenants, A. D. Harrell, W. E. Hopkins, Paul Shirly, F. A. Roe, and O. C. Badger; Surgeon, James C. Palmer; Passed Assistant do., Thomas B. Steele; Assistant do., Charles Loundes; Paymaster, J. Van Bleecker; Masters, E. O. Matthews and H. B. Dalton; Marine Officer, James H. Jones; Midshipman, A. V. Reed.

A swindler has been operating boldly in Cleveland, Ohio. By claiming to be a wool dealer, from Boston, he managed to fleece Wason, Everett & Co., out of $306 by persuading them to give him current money for three $100 counterfeit bills on the Newton Bank, of Massachusetts. Read & Co. took $500 of the money, and the Forest City Bank $400. The fraud was not discovered until Messrs. Read & Co. were telegraphed from this City, whither they had sent the money which they had received from this wool dealer, that it was all counterfeit. Bankers at Buffalo suffered to the amount of $1,000 by the same rogue.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

General Lane's Acceptance of the Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, BALTIMORE, Md., June 23, 1860.

Hon. JOSEPH LANE—*Sir*: I am directed by a vote of the National Democratic Convention to inform you that you have been this day unanimously nominated by it as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Vice-President of the United States, and in their behalf to request you accept the same.

I beg leave at the same time to inclose to you a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention as the political platform on which the party stands.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
C. CUSHING, President.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1860.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, President of the Democratic National Convention:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication you make in behalf of the Democratic National Convention, in which you inform me that on the 23d instant, I was unanimously nominated by that party for the office of Vice-President of the United States, with the request that I shall accept the nomination.

The platform adopted, and of which you inclose me a copy, meets with my hearty approval, as it embodies what I have been contending for as the only means of stopping sectional agitation, by securing to all equality and constitutional rights, the denial of which has led to the present unhappy condition of public affairs.

Compromises of constitutional principles are ever dangerous, and I am rejoiced that the true Democracy has seen fit to plant a firm foot on the rock of truth, and to give the people an opportunity to vindicate their love of justice and fraternal regard for each other's rights.

Non-intervention on the subject of Slavery, I may emphatically say, is the cardinal maxim of the Democracy—non-intervention by Congress and non-intervention by Territorial Legislatures, as is fully stated in the first resolution of the adopted platform.

In vain should we declare the former without insisting upon the latter; because, to permit Territorial Legislatures to prohibit or establish Slavery, or by unfriendly legislation to invalidate property, would be granting powers to the creature or agent which, it is admitted, do not appertain to the principal, or the power that creates; besides which, it would be fostering an element of agitation in the territory that must necessarily extend to Congress and the people of all the States.

If the Constitution establishes the right of every citizen to enter the common territory with whatever property he legally possesses, it necessarily devolves on the Federal Government the duty to protect this right of the citizen whenever and wherever assailed or infringed. The Democratic Party honestly meets this agitating question, which is threatening to sever and destroy this brotherhood of States. It does not propose to legislate for the extension of Slavery, nor for its restriction, but to give to each State and to every citizen all that our forefathers proposed to give, namely:—perfect equality of rights, and to commit to the people, to climate, and to soil, the determination as to the kind of institution best fitted to their requirements in their constitutional limits; and declaring as a fundamental maxim that the people of a Territory can only establish or prohibit Slavery when they come to form a Constitution preparatory to their admission as a State into the Union.

If, happily, our principles shall prevail, an era of peace and harmony will be restored to our distracted country, and no more shall we be troubled with the agitation of this dangerous question, because it will be removed as well from the Territorial Legislatures as from the Halls of Congress—when we shall be free to turn our attention to more useful issues promotive of our growth in national greatness.

Our Union must be preserved! But this can only be done by maintaining the Constitution inviolate in all its provisions and guarantees. The judicial authority, as provided by the Constitution, must be maintained, and its decisions implicitly obeyed, as well in regard to the rights of property in the Territories as in all other matters.

Hoping for success, and trusting in the truth and justice of the principles of our Party, and in that Divine Providence that has watched over us and made us one of the great nations of the earth, and that we may continue to merit Divine protection, I cheerfully accept the nomination so unanimously conferred on me, and cordially indorse the platform adopted by the Convention.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with much respect, your friend and obedient servant, JOSEPH LANE.

Letter from Mayor Wood on the Duty of the Democracy.

HE PROPOSES TO RUN DOUGLAS IN THE NORTH AND BRECKINRIDGE IN THE SOUTH.

The following letter from Mayor WOOD to JOHN J. VAN ALLEN, Esq., of Schuyler County, has been sent to us for publication. It speaks for itself:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, 6th July, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 30th ult., asking my views with reference to the duty of National Democrats in the State of New-York at this time. You have a right to ask this question of me, and it is incumbent upon me to reply. The present attitude of the Democratic Party is humiliating indeed. Every lover of the Union and the continued prosperity and perpetuity of our institutions must feel concerned in contemplating its condition. It is not my purpose to place the responsibility for this state of things. Reproaches avail not in furnishing a remedy for misfortunes or error. It is sufficient to know that the old ship is nearly stranded, and we should not precipitate her apparently probable destruction by recurring to the causes which placed her in her present critical condition. We have had too much exasperation already. Personal altercations and misunderstandings have produced the evil, and those who, like myself, have not been parties to the quarrel, either in its origin or continuance, should exercise the advantage of this exemption by offering a remedy, if one can be found.

It is due, however, to myself, that I should say that on the *principle* which appeared to have been originally involved in the controversy, my own views were decidedly with the National Democracy, and against those assumed by Mr. DOUGLAS. I am, and have been from the start, in favor of the interference of the Federal Executive for the protection of all the Constitutional rights of the Slave States in the Territories; and I recognize slaves as property to be one of those rights, and fully entitled to this protection. I was also in favor of an open declaration of this principle by the late Democratic National Convention—and if myself and friends had been awarded seats in that Convention, we should have voted unanimously for such a platform. We should have also voted for a candidate who entertained the same opinions.

But, in an evil hour, others were admitted to seats, to our exclusion, and the result is now before the country in the disorganization and demoralization of the Party.

It is to repair this first false step of the Convention—a step which led it into all its subsequent difficulties from which it never became extricated until its dissolution—that should be the study of us all. How shall we recover ourselves? As matters now stand, the election of LINCOLN appears to be inevitable. There are two Democratic candidates. In every doubtful State, as well as in every certain State, for the Democratic ticket, (with the exception, possibly, of two or three at the South, and as many more at the West and at the East,) two Democratic electoral tickets will be run. Thus, a division of the Democracy in the doubtful States gives these States to LINCOLN, which, when added to the States certain for him, even against a united Democratic vote, will beyond question elect him; or, in other words, if DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE both run, and their friends place distinct tickets in the field for each and every State, the Republicans will succeed beyond doubt.

Now, how shall we prevent such a calamity? In my opinion, there is but one way, assuming that both of the gentlemen now in the field will continue as candidates; and that is that, in the doubtful States, the Democracy shall be united, so that a Democratic Electoral Ticket shall be elected in them if possible. It is generally conceded that New-York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New-Jersey can be carried for us if we are united. In these States, therefore, a union should be effected at all events. It appears to me that the Democratic opponents of Mr. DOUGLAS have so deep an interest in keeping these States out of the hands of the Republicans, that they would be willing to vote for that gentleman as the only way to prevent the election of LINCOLN by the Electoral Colleges. Better that the friends of BRECKINRIDGE shall all support Mr. DOUGLAS in these States, and give them to him, than that by running a Breckinridge Electoral Ticket they shall be given to LINCOLN. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE cannot get votes enough in the South to prevent the election of LINCOLN, nor can he get any Electoral vote out of the South if Mr. D. is run against him, as it is very evident his friends intend to do. Nor can either Mr. DOUGLAS or Mr. BRECKINRIDGE get votes enough to prevent the election of LINCOLN. As between BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS, the former is much the stronger man in the South, while the latter is the stronger in the North. Why not, therefore, let each run singly where he has the most strength? Let there be no Douglas ticket run in the South, and no Breckinridge ticket run in the North. Thus will we secure for them, jointly, a majority of the Electoral Colleges; and if this majority cannot be concentrated upon either, it can be upon some other person.

Take the State of New-York as an example. Mr. DOUGLAS, beyond doubt, has a very large preponderance of the Democratic vote of the State. With a united party, he can carry the State; whereas, if a Breckinridge ticket shall be run, it will be doubtful. Why not let DOUGLAS have the State? By so doing, you keep it from LINCOLN, recover it to the Democracy, and prevent the success of the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

After a careful survey of the field I see no other course to be pursued. It is the only way for us to remedy the mistakes of the late Charleston Convention, and to save the country and the Democratic Party. As repugnant as it may be to the feelings of National Democrats to adopt such a course and to go into the support of a candidate to whom they have been hostile, yet patriotism, love of country, and the danger now threatening us, should make us forget the past in a united effort to protect ourselves in the future. With these views I shall support the Douglas interest in this state, and recommend to my friends a hearty coöperation. If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE had the same strength in the State that I believe Mr. DOUGLAS has, I would with far more alacrity and spirit give him the support I now intend to give Mr. DOUGLAS. We must keep New-York from adding its important electoral vote to those which LINCOLN is sure of receiving, and there is no other way of doing it than to unite with a will upon Mr. DOUGLAS.

DOUGLAS and his principles are preferable to LINCOLN and his principles. The issue in this State at the coming election will really be between DOUGLAS and LINCOLN. The running of other candidates, whether it be BRECKINRIDGE, BELL or HOUSTON, is for the benefit of the Republicans. Let all National men, therefore, unite to prevent a calamity so serious and wide-spreading in its effects. Let us make it a common cause, and invite to our standard the followers of all other candidates. Let us treat them fairly, and liberally recognizing all Anti-Republicans as patriots and *friends*, and as fellow-soldiers in the great cause of the Constitution, the Union and the Government. Very truly, yours,

FERNANDO WOOD.

JOHN J. VAN ALLEN, Esq., Watkins, Schuyler County, New-York.

Meeting of the Friends of Breckinridge and Lane.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

For several days circulars have been issued, to the following effect: "The friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE will hold a preliminary meeting, for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing campaign, at the Irving Buildings, No. 596 Broadway, Room No. 1, third floor, at 8 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 6th inst. You are respectfully invited to attend." The call was signed by Augustus Schell, Edwin Croswell, F. W. Byrdsall, John Wheeler, Gustavus W. Smith, John R. Dickinson, Gideon J. Tucker, James Huston, Edward H. Lane, Wm. N. McIntire, John A. Stemnler, R. G. Horton, S. P. Russel, Geo. E. Baldwin, Chas. Meeks, P. W. Engs and John S. Betts.

In response to the call, about one hundred persons appeared, and the meeting was organized by electing JOHN S. BETTS, Chairman, and R. G. HORTON, Secretary. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and while the Committee was out a speech was made by DANIEL B. TAYLOR, Esq., urging upon the Democracy to stand by national principles and organize for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. When Mr. TAYLOR had concluded, the Committee reported through Mr. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, recommending a new organization of a National Democratic Society. To accomplish that, they recommended the appointment of a Committee of fifteen to consult and organize the several Wards of the City; and that the Wards elect seven delegates each, to meet and elect a Central Committee. They also recommended the appointment of a Committee to arrange for a mass meeting for the ratification of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE on the 18th inst. The resolutions were adopted, and soon afterwards the meeting adjourned.

Breckinridge and Lane Central Club.

A number of Democrats favoring the election of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, met at Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a Breckinridge and Lane Central Club. The meeting was organized by the election of JAMES B. BENSEL, Chairman, and THADDEUS B. GLOVER, Secretary. Committees on organization, by-laws and platform were appointed, and subsequently upon invitation, joined the Breckinridge meeting in Irving Buildings.

Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

A DOUGLAS AND BRECKINRIDGE DEBATE—THE DOUGLAS TICKET ENDORSED.

This Club held a meeting at their Head Quarters in Union Square last evening. It was anticipated that it would be somewhat interesting from the fact that there were pending at their last adjournment, resolutions indorsing as their Presidential ticket DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, which had been referred to a Committee unintentionally composed of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE men.

The entire number of members present was twenty-four. The Committee reported to the Club as a substitute for the original resolution a Preamble and Resolution, which set forth that grave errors had been committed by the factious Democracy; that it was unwise and unnecessary to discuss the claims or merits of either of the rival Democratic candidates; and, on the contrary, to secure the success of the Democratic Party, and the defeat of the Black Republican candidates, it was wise to pass a resolution recommending a union of the Democracy on a single Electoral ticket, to be cast, if elected, for either DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE, whichever should happen to receive the greatest number of Electoral votes.

Mr. J. AUGUSTUS PAGE moved to amend the report of the Committee by substituting for all, except the resolution relating to the Electoral ticket, the Douglas and Johnson resolutions referred to the Committee. He argued that the supporters of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE were the disorganizers of the Democratic Party; those, too, who had fed at the public crib for the past twenty years. Our venerable President was at their head. These men would prefer the election of Black Republican "ABE," if they could not rule the party. Their motto was rule or ruin.

Other speeches of a personal nature occurred, after which the Douglas resolutions were adopted, by a vote of 15 to 9. Subsequently a motion to reconsider was lost, and the Club adjourned, a number of the Breckinridge men previously withdrawing.

The Democratic State Central Committee.

ALBANY, Friday, July 6.

The Democratic State Central Committee is called to meet at the Delavan House, in this city, on the 12th inst.

The Presidential Question in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 6.

The friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE are holding a large ratification meeting here to-night, in Monument-square. The speakers are Ex-Governor LOWE, Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and others.

Last night the Democratic City Convention passed resolutions in favor of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON by a two-thirds vote, when the Breckinridge and Lane men bolted from the Convention.

A Douglas ratification meeting is called for Monday. FERNANDO WOOD has promised to be present, and address the meeting.

Democratic Declarations on the National Convention.

A long address to the Democracy of Iowa, signed by D. A. MAHONY, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, appears in the Dubuque *Herald*. It reviews the causes which led to the final rupture at Baltimore, argues that national conventions cannot decide upon the construction of a Territorial doctrine, but that such questions should be left to the adjudication of the Supreme Court, and concludes with the recommendation that the Democracy of Iowa run but one electoral ticket, "in order to present an unbroken front" to the enemy.

To the Democracy of Tennessee, two distinct addresses have been delivered by the seceding and non-seceding delegates who represented that State at Baltimore. The Breckinridge Secessionists present a labored plea in justification of their action—the signers of the declaration being Messrs. ANDREW EWING, SAM. MILLIGAN and ALFRED RABB. Their reasons for leaving the regular Convention and joining the Southern movement are set forth as follows: "The season was far advanced for nominations and by the time a State Convention was assembled in Tennessee it would be too late for you to participate in a new selection, and you could only be left to participate in one made without your concurrence. The advocacy of the claims of rival nominees in our different counties would have engendered bitter animosities that might never have been reconciled by the action of the Convention, and in the interim our opponents in Tennessee would have been actively prosecuting the campaign before our leaders were chosen. For these and other reasons, too numerous to be urged in an address of this description, we decided to unite in the Convention to be immediately organized at Baltimore." The address also contends that the ascendency of the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS in the numerical vote of the Convention was the result of party tactics, rather than any real expression of opinion. The Tennessee Douglas address is signed by Messrs. W. H. CARROLL and H. M. WATTERSON. It appeals to the Democracy to discountenance the effort to break up the party, and has the following pathetic passage: "Are you ready, fellow-Democrats of Tennessee, to follow the lead and assist in carrying out the schemes of a set of men who are so madly bent upon the subversion of the republic and the destruction of that good old party which, if united, is still the only national political organization left in the country which possesses the power, as well as the will, to protect the rights of every section?"

By way of refuting the statement that Ex-President PIERCE is in favor of the election of BRECKINRIDGE, the New-Hampshire papers call attention to a meeting recently held in Concord to ratify the nominations of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, at which Hon. JOSIAH MINOT and Col. JOHN H. GEORGE, two of Gen. PIERCE's warmest and most intimate friends, made addresses.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.

Vindication of American Institutions and the American Government.

Oration Delivered by Hon. Edward Everett at Boston, July 4, 1860.

Eighty-four years ago this day, the Anglo-American Colonies, acting by their delegates to the Congress at Philadelphia, formally renounced their allegiance to the British Crown, and declared their Independence. We are assembled, Fellow-Citizens, to commemorate the Anniversary of that great day, and the utterance of that momentous declaration. The hand that penned its mighty sentences, and the tongue which, with an eloquence that swept all before it, sustained it on the floor of the Congress, ceased from among the living at the end of half a century, on the same day, almost at the same hour, thirty-four years ago. The last survivor of the signers closed his venerable career six years later; and of the generation sufficiently advanced in life to take part in public affairs on the 4th of July, 1776, not one probably survives to hail this eighty-fourth anniversary. They are gone, but their work remains. It has grown in interest with the lapse of years, beginning already to add to its intrinsic importance those titles to respect which time confers on great events and memorable eras, as it hangs its ivy and plants its mosses on the solid structures of the past, and we have come together to bear our testimony to the Day, the Deed and the Men. We have shut up our offices, our warehouses, our workshops, we have escaped from the cares of business, may I not add from the dissensions of party, from all that occupies and all that divides us, to celebrate, to join in celebrating, the Birthday of the Nation, with one heart and with one voice. We have come for this year 1860 to do our part in fulfilling the remarkable prediction of that noble son of Massachusetts, JOHN ADAMS—who, in the language of Mr. JEFFERSON, was "the Colossus of Independence, the pillar of its support on the floor of Congress."

Although the Declaration was not adopted by Congress till the 4th of July, (which has accordingly become the day of the Anniversary,) the resolution on which it was founded passed on the 2d inst. On the following day accordingly, JOHN ADAMS, in a letter to his wife, says: "Yesterday the greatest question was decided that was ever debated in America, and greater perhaps never was nor will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, that these United States are and of right ought to be free and independent States. Unable to restrain the fullness of his emotions, in another letter to his wife, but of the same date, naturally assuming that the day on which the resolution was passed would be the day hereafter commemorated, he bursts out in this all but inspired strain:

"The day is passed; the 2d of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the History of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great Anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore!"

"You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure that it will cost to maintain this Declaration and support and defend these States. Yet through all the gloom, I can see the rays of ravishing light and glory. I can see that the end is more than worth all the means; that posterity will triumph in that day's transaction, even although we should rue it—which I trust in God we shall not."

The time which has elapsed since the great event took place is so considerable,—the national experience which has since accrued is so varied and significant,—the changes in our condition at home and our relations abroad are so vast, as to make it a natural and highly appropriate subject of inquiry, on the recurrence of the Anniversary, how far the hopeful auguries, with which our Independence was declared, have been fulfilled. Has "the gloom" which, in the language of ADAMS, shrouded the 4th of July, 1776, given way on this 4th of July, 1860, "to those rays of light and glory" which he predicted? Has "the end," as he fondly believed it would do, proved thus far to be more than "worth all the means?"—Most signally, as far as he individually was concerned. He lived himself to enjoy more than a Roman triumph, in the result of that day's transaction; to sign with his brother envoys the treaty of peace, by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence of her ancient Colonies; to stand before the British throne, the first representative of the newly constituted Republic; and after having filled its second office in connection with him, who, whether in peace or in war, could never fill any place but the first,—in office as in the hearts of his countrymen,—he lived to succeed to the great Chief, and closed his honored career, as the elective Chief Magistrate of those United States, whose independence he had done so much to establish; with the rare additional felicity at the last of seeing his son elevated to the same station.

But the life of an individual is but a span in the life of a Nation; the fortunes of individuals, for good or for evil, are but as dust in the balance, compared with the growth and prosperity or the decline and fall of that greatest of human personalities, a Commonwealth. It is, therefore, a more momentous inquiry, whether the great design of Providence, with reference to our beloved country, of which we trace the indications in the recent discovery of the continent, the manner of its settlement by the civilized nations of the earth, the colonial struggles, the establishment of Independence, the formation of a Constitution of Republican Government, and its administration in peace and war for seventy years,—I say, it is a far more important inquiry whether this great design of Providence is in a course of steady and progressive fulfillment,—marked only by the fluctuations, ever visible in the march of human affairs, and authorizing a well grounded hope of further development, in harmony with these auspicious beginnings,—or whether there is reason, on the other hand, to fear that our short-lived prosperity is already (as misgivings at home and disparagement abroad have sometimes whispered) on the wane,—that we have reached, that we have passed the meridian,—and have now to look forward to an evening of degeneracy, and the closing in of a rayless and hopeless night of political decline.

You are justly shocked, fellow-citizens, at the bare statement of the ill-omened alternative; and yet the inquiry seems forced upon us, by opinions that have recently been advanced in high places abroad. In a debate in the House of Lords, on the 19th of April, on a question relative to the extension of the elective franchise in England—the principle which certainly lies at the basis of popular government—the example of the United States, instead of being held up for imitation in this respect, as has generally been the case, with reference to popular reforms, was referred to as showing, not the advantage, but the evils of an enlarged suffrage. It was emphatically asserted, or plainly intimated, by the person who took the lead in the debate, (Earl GREY,) whose family traditions might be expected to be strongly on the side of popular right, that in the United States, since the Revolutionary period, and by the undue extension of the right of suffrage, our elections have become a mockery, our legislatures venal, our courts tainted with party spirit, our laws "cobwebs" which the rich and poor alike break through, and the country, and the Government in all its branches, given over to corruption, violence, and a general disregard of public morality.

If these opinions are well founded, then certainly we labor under a great delusion in celebrating the National Anniversary. Instead of joyous chimes and merry peals, responding to the triumphant salvos which ushered in the day, the 4th of July ought rather to be commemorated by funeral bells, and minute guns, and dead marches; and we, instead of assembling in this festal hall to congratulate each other on its happy return, should have been better found in sackcloth and ashes, in the house of penitence and prayer.

I believe that I shall not wander from the line of remark appropriate to the occasion, if I invite you to join me in a hasty inquiry, whether these charges and intimations are well founded; whether we have thus degenerated from the standard of the Revolutionary age; whether the salutary

checks of our system have been swept away, and our experiment of elective self-government has consequently become a failure; whether, in a word, the great design of Providence in the discovery, settlement, political independence, and national growth of the United States has been prematurely arrested by our perversity; or whether, on the contrary, that design is not—with those vicissitudes, and drawbacks, and human infirmities of character, and uncertainties of fortune, which beset alike the individual man and the societies of men, in the old world and the new—in a train of satisfactory, hopeful, nay, triumphant and glorious fulfillment.

And in the first place I will say that, in my judgment, great delicacy ought to be observed, and much caution practiced in these disparaging commentaries on the Constitution, laws and administration of friendly States; and especially on the part of British and American statesmen in their comments on the systems of their two countries, between which there is a more intimate connection of national sympathy than between any other two nations. I must say that as a matter of taste and expediency, these specific arraignments of a foreign friendly country had better be left to the public Press. Without wishing to put any limit to free discussion, or to proscribe any expression of the patriotic complacency with which the citizens of one country are apt to assert the superiority of their own systems over those of all others, it appears to me that pungent criticisms on the constitutions and laws of foreign States, supported by direct personal allusions to those called to administer them, are nearly as much out of place on the part of the legislative as of the executive branch of a government. On the part of the latter they would be resented as an intolerable insult; they cannot be deemed less than offensive on the part of the former.

If there were no other objection to this practice, it would be sufficient that its direct tendency is to recrimination; a warfare of reciprocal disparagement on the part of conspicuous members of the legislatures of friendly States. It is plain that a parliamentary warfare of this kind must greatly increase the difficulty of carrying on the diplomatic discussions which necessarily occur between States whose commercial and territorial interests touch and clash at so many points; and the war of words is but too well adapted to prepare the public mind for more deplorable struggles.

Let me further also remark, that the suggestion which I propose to combat, viz., that the experiment of self-government on the basis of an extensive electoral franchise is substantially a failure in the United States, and that the country has entered upon a course of rapid degeneracy since the days of WASHINGTON, is not only one of great antecedent improbability, but it is one which it might be expected our brethren in England would be slow to admit. The mass of the population was originally of British origin, and the additional elements of which it is made up are from the other most intelligent and improveable races of Europe. The settlers of this Continent have been providentially conducted to it, or have grown up upon it, within a comparatively recent and highly enlightened period, viz., the last two hundred and fifty years. Much of it they found lying in a state of nature, with no time-honored abuses to eradicate, abounding in most of the physical conditions of prosperous existence, with no drawbacks but those necessarily incident to new countries, or inseparable from human imperfection. Even the hardships they encountered, severe as they were, were well calculated to promote the growth of the manly virtues. In this great and promising field of social progress, they have planted, in the main, those political institutions, which have approved themselves in the experience of modern Europe, and especially of England, as most favorable to the prosperity of a State; free representative governments; written constitutions and laws, greatly modeled upon hers, especially the trial by jury; a free and a cheap, and consequently all-pervading Press; responsibility of the ruler to the people; liberal provision for popular education, and very general voluntary and bountiful expenditure for the support of religion. If, under these circumstances, the people of America, springing from such a stock, and trained in such a school, have failed to work out a satisfactory and a hopeful result; and especially if within the last sixty years (for that is the distinct allegation,) and consequently since, from the increase of numbers, wealth and national power, all the social forces of the country have, for good or evil, been in higher action than ever before, there has been such marked degeneracy that we are now fit to be held up, not as a model to be imitated, but as an example to be shunned,—not for the credit, but for the discredit of popular institutions,—then indeed, the case must be admitted to be a strange phenomenon in human affairs,—disgraceful, it is true, in the highest degree to us,—but not reflecting credit on the race from which we are descended, nor holding out encouragement anywhere for the adoption of liberal principles of government. If there is any feeling in England that can welcome the thought that Americans have degenerated, the further reflection that it is the sons of Englishmen who have degenerated, must chasten the sentiment. If there is any country, or any place, where this supposed state of things can be readily believed to exist, surely it cannot be the parent country; it cannot be in that House of Commons, where BURKE uttered those golden words, "my hold of the colonies is in the close affection which grows from common names, from kindred blood, from similar privileges, and equal protection." It cannot be in that House of Peers, where Chatham, conscious that the colonies were fighting the battle not only of American but of English liberty, exclaimed, "I rejoice that America has resisted." It must be in Venice, it must be in Naples, or wherever else on the face of the earth liberal principles are scoffed at, and constitutional freedom is known to exist only as her crushed and mangled form is seen to twitch and quiver under the dark pall of arbitrary power.

Before admitting the truth of such a supposition, in itself so paradoxical, in its moral aspects so mournful, in its natural influence on the progress of liberal ideas so discouraging, let us, for a few moments, look at facts.

The first object in the order of events, after the discovery of America, was, of course, its settlement by civilized man. It was not an easy task; a mighty ocean separated the Continent from the elder world—a savage wilderness covered most of the country—its barbarous and warlike inhabitants resisted from the first all coalescence with the new comers. To subdue this waste—to plant cornfields in the primeval forest, to transfer the civilization of Europe to the new world, and to make safe and sufficient arrangements, under political institutions, for the growth of free principles—was the great problem to be solved. It was no holiday pastime; no gainful speculation; no romantic adventure; but grim, persistent, weary toil and danger. That it has been upon the whole performed with wonderful success, who will deny? Where else in the history of the world have such results been brought about in so short a time? And if I desired, as I do not, to give this discussion the character of recrimination, might I not, dividing the period which has elapsed since the commencement of the European settlements in America into two portions, viz.: the one which preceded and the one which has followed the Declaration of Independence; the former under the sway of European Governments—England, Holland, France, Spain—the latter under the Government of the independent United States—might I not claim for the latter, under all the disadvantages of a new Government and limited resources, the credit of greatly superior energy and practical wisdom, in carrying on this magnificent work? It was the inherent vice of the colonial system, that the growth of the American Colonies was greatly retarded for a century, in consequence of their being involved in all the wars of Europe. There never was a period since COLUMBUS sailed from Palos, in which the settlement of the country has advanced with such rapidity as within the last sixty years. The commencement of the Revolution found us with a population not greatly exceeding two millions; the census of 1800 little exceeded five millions; that of the present year will not probably fall short of thirty-two millions. The two centuries and a half which preceded the revolution witnessed the organization of thirteen colonies, to which the period that has since elapsed has added twenty States. I own it has filled me with amazement to find cities like Cincinnati and Louisville, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, not to mention those still more remote, on spots which within the memory of man were frontier military posts, to find railroads and electric telegraphs traversing forests, in whose gloomy shades, as late as 1789, the wild savage still burned his captive at the stake.

The desponding or the unfriendly censor will remind me of the blemishes of this tumultuous civilization;—outbreaks of frontier violence in earlier and later times;—acts of injustice to the native tribes, (though the policy of the Government toward them has in the main been paternal, and conscientiously administered,) the roughness of manners in infant settlements,—the collisions of adventurers not yet compacted into a stable society,—deeds of wild justice and wilder injustice—border license, lynch law. All these I admit and I lament—but a community cannot grow up at once from the log-cabin, with the wolf at the door and the savage in the neighboring thicket, into the order and beauty of communities, which have been maturing for centuries. We must remember, too, that all these blemishes of an infant settlement, the inseparable accompaniment of that stage of progress and phase of society and life, have their counterpart at the other end of the scale, in the festering iniquities of large cities, the gigantic frauds of speculation and trade, the wholesale corruptions, in a word, of older societies. When I reflect that the day we celebrate found us a feeble strip of thirteen colonies along the coast, averaging at most a little more than 150,000 inhabitants each; and that this, its eighty-fourth return, sees us grown to thirty-three States, scattered through the interior and pushed to the Pacific, averaging nearly a million of inhabitants, each a well compacted representative republic, securing to its citizens a larger amount of the substantial blessings of life, than are enjoyed by equal numbers of people, in the oldest and most prosperous States of Europe, I am lost in wonder; and, as a sufficient answer to the charge of degeneracy, I am tempted to exclaim, Look around you.

But, merely to fill up the wilderness with a population provided with the ordinary institutions and carrying on the customary pursuits of civilized life,—though surely no mean achievement, was by no means the whole of the work allotted to the United States, and thus far performed with signal activity, intelligence and success. The Founders of America and their descendants have accomplished more and better things. On the basis of a rapid geographical extension, and with the force of teeming numbers, they have, in the very infancy of their political existence, successfully aimed at higher progress in a generous civilization. The mechanical arts have been cultivated with unusual aptitude. Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, navigation, whether by sails or steam, and the art of printing in all its forms, have been pursued with surprising skill. Great improvements have been made in all these branches of industry, and in the machinery pertaining to them, which have been eagerly adopted in Europe. A more adequate provision has been made for popular education than in almost any other country. I believe that in the cities of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, more money in proportion to the population, is raised by taxation for the support of common schools, than in any other cities in the world. There are more seminaries in the United States, where a respectable academical education can be obtained,—more, I still mean in proportion to the population,—than in any other country except Germany. The Fine Arts have reached a high degree of excellence. The taste for music is rapidly spreading in town and country; and every year witnesses productions from the pencil and the chisel of American sculptors and painters, which would adorn any gallery in the world. Our Astronomers, Mathematicians, Naturalists, Chemists, Engineers, Jurists, Publicists, Historians, Poets, Novelists and Lexicographers, have placed themselves on a level with those of the elder world. The best dictionaries of the English language, since JOHNSON, are those published in America. Our Constitutions, whether of the United States or of the separate States, exclude all public provision for the maintenance of Religion, but in no part of Christendom is it more generously supported. Sacred science is pursued as diligently, and the pulpit commands as high a degree of respect in the United States, as in those countries where the Church is publicly endowed; while the American Missionary operations have won the admiration of the civilized world. Nowhere, I am persuaded, are there more liberal contributions to public-spirited and charitable objects. In a word, there is no branch of the mechanical or fine arts, no department of science, exact or applied, no form of polite literature, no description of social improvement, in which, due allowance being made for the means and resources at command, the progress of the United States has not been satisfactory, and in some respects astonishing. At this moment the rivers and seas of the globe are navigated with that marvelous application of steam as a propelling power which was first effected by FULTON; the monster steamship, which has just reached our shores, rides at anchor in the waters in which the first successful experiment of steam navigation was made. The harvests of the civilized world are gathered by American reapers; the newspapers which lead the journalism of Europe are printed on American presses; there are railroads in Europe constructed by American engineers and traveled by American locomotives; troops armed with American weapons, and ships of war built in American dock-yards. In the factories of Europe there is machinery of American invention or improvement; in their observatories, telescopes of American construction; and apparatus of American invention for recording the Celestial phenomena. America contests with Europe the introduction into actual use of the electric telegraph, and her mode of operating it is adopted throughout the French empire. American authors in almost every department are found on the shelves of European libraries. It is true, no American HOMER, VIRGIL, DANTE, COPERNICUS, SHAKESPEARE, BACON, MILTON, NEWTON, has risen on the world. These mighty geniuses seem to be exceptions in the history of the human mind. Favorable circumstances do not produce them, nor does the absence of favorable circumstances prevent their appearance. HOMER rose in the dawn of Grecian culture; VIRGIL flourished in the Court of AUGUSTUS; DANTE ushered in the birth of the new European civilization; COPERNICUS was reared in a Polish cloister; SHAKESPEARE was trained in the greenroom of the theatre; MILTON was formed while the elements of English thought and life were fermenting toward a great political and moral revolution; NEWTON under the profligacy of the Restoration. Ages may elapse before any country will produce a man like these; as two centuries have passed since the last mentioned of them was born. But if it is really a matter of reproach to the United States that, in the comparatively short period of their existence as a people, they have not added another name to this illustrious list, (which is equally true of all the other nations of the earth,) they may proudly boast of one example of life and character, one career of disinterested service, one model of public virtue, one type of human excellence, of which all the countries and all the ages may be searched in vain for the parallel. I need not—on this day I need not—speak the peerless name. It is stamped on your hearts, it glistens in your eyes, it is written on every page of your history, on the battle-fields of the Revolution, on the monuments of your fathers, on the portals of your Capitols. It is heard in every breeze that whispers over the fields of Independent America. And he was all our own. He grew up on the soil of America; he was nurtured at her bosom. She loved and trusted him in his youth; she honored and revered him in his age, and though she did not wait for death to canonize his name, his precious memory, with each succeeding year, has sunk more deeply into the hearts of his countrymen.

But, as I have already stated, it was urged against us on the occasion alluded to, that within the last sixty years the United States have degenerated, and that by a series of changes, at first apparently inconsiderable, but all leading by a gradual and steady progression to the result, a very discreditable condition of things has been brought about in this country.

Without stating precisely what these supposed changes are, this "result" is set forth in a somewhat remarkable series of reproachful allegations, far too numerous to be repeated in detail in what remains of this address, but implying in the aggregate the general corruption of the country, political, social and moral. The severity of these reproaches is not materially softened by a few courteous words of respect for the American people. I shall in a moment select for examination two or three of the most serious of these charges, observing only at present that the prosperous condition of the country, which I have imperfectly sketched, and especially its astonishing growth, during the present century, in the richest products, material and intellectual, of a rapidly maturing civilization, furnish a sufficient defence against the general charge. Men do not gather the grapes and figs of science, art, taste, wealth and manners from the thorns and thistles of lawlessness, venality, fraud and violence. These fair fruits grow only in the gardens of public peace and industry, protected by the law.

In the outset let it be observed, then, that the assumed and assigned cause of the reproachful and deplorable state of things alleged to exist in the United States is as imaginary as the effects are exaggerated or wholly unfounded in fact. The "checks established by WASHINGTON and his associates on an unbalanced democracy in the General Government" have never, as is alleged, "been swept away,"—not one of them. The great constitutional check of this kind, as far as the General Government is concerned, is the limitation of the granted powers of Congress; the reservation of the rights of the States; and the organization of the Senate as their representative. These constitutional provisions, little comprehended abroad, which give to the smallest States equal weight with the largest, in one branch of the Legislature, impose a very efficient check on the power of a numerical majority; and neither in this nor in any other provision of the Constitution, bearing on the subject, has the slightest change ever been made. Not only so, but the prevalent policy since 1860 has been in favor of the reserved rights of the States, and in consequent derogation of the powers of the General Government. In fact, when the Reform bill was agitated in England, and by the conservative statesmen of that country stigmatized as "a revolution," it was admitted that the United States possessed in their written Constitution and in the difficulty of procuring amendments to it, a conservative principle unknown to the English Government.

In truth, if by "an unbalanced Democracy" is meant such a Government as that of Athens, or Republican Rome, or the English Commonwealth, or revolutionary France, there not only never was, but never can be such a thing in the United States. The very fact that the great mass of the population is broken up into separate States, now thirty-three in number and rapidly multiplying, each with its local interests and centre of political influence, is itself a very efficient check on such a Democracy. Each of these States is a representative commonwealth, composed of two branches, with the ordinary divisions of executive, legislative and judicial power. It is true that in some of the States some trifling property qualifications of the elective franchise have been abrogated, but not with any perceptible effect on the number or character of the voters. The system, varying a little in the different States, always made a near approach to universal suffrage; and the great increase of voters has been caused by the increase of population. Under elective Governments, with a free Press, with ardent party divisions, and questions that touch the heart of the people, petty limitations on the right of suffrage are indeed "cobwebs," which the popular will breaks through. The voter may be one of ten, or one of fifty of the citizens, but on such questions he will vote in conformity with the will and wish of the mass. If he resists it, the Government itself, like that of France in 1848, will go down. Agitation and popular commotion scoff at checks and balances, and as much in England as in America. When Nottingham Castle is in ruins and half Bristol a heap of ashes, monarchs and ministers must bend. The Reform bill must then pass "through Parliament or over it," in the significant words of Lord MACAULAY; and that, whether the constituencies are great or small. That a restricted suffrage and a limited constituency do not always insure independence on the part of the representative, may be inferred from the rather remarkable admission of Lord GREY, in this very debate, that "a large proportion of the members of the present House of Commons are, from various circumstances, *afraid to act on their real opinions*," on the subject of the Reform bill before them.

I have already observed that it would be impossible, within the limits of this address, to enter into a detailed examination of all the matters laid to our charge, on the occasion alluded to. The Ministerial leader (Lord GRANVILLE) candidly admitted in the course of the debate, that, though he concurred with his brother Peer in some of his remarks, "they were generally much exaggerated." We, too, must admit with regret, that for some of the statements made to our discredit, there is a greater foundation in fact than we could wish; that our political system, like all human institutions, however wise in theory and successful in its general operation, is liable to abuse;—that party, the bane of all free Governments, works its mischief here; that some bad men are raised to office and some good men excluded from it; that public virtue here as elsewhere sometimes breaks down under the lust of place or of gold; that unwise laws are sometimes passed by our Legislatures, and unpopular laws sometimes violated by the mob; in short, that the frailties and vice of men and of Governments are displayed in Republics as they are in Monarchies, in the new world as in the old; whether to a greater, equal, or less degree, time must show. The question may as pertinently be asked of nations as of individuals, "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, and considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?"

An honest and impartial administration of justice is the corner-stone of the social system. The most serious charges brought against us, on the occasion alluded to, are, that owing to the all-pervading corruption of the country, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, who once commanded the public respect at home and abroad, are now appointed for party purposes, and that some of their decisions have excited the disgust of all high-minded men; that the Judges of most of the State Courts hold their offices by election, some by annual election; that the undisputed dominion of the numerical majority, which has been established, will not allow the desires and passions of the hour to be checked by a firm administration of the law; and that in consequence the laws in this country have become mere cobwebs to resist either the rich, or the popular feeling of the moment; in a word, that the American Astræa, like the goddess of old, has fled to the stars. I need not say, fellow-citizens, in your hearing, that wherever else this may be true, (and I believe it to be true nowhere in the United States,) it is not true in Massachusetts; and that Westminster Hall never boasted a Court more honored or more worthy of honor, than that which holds its office by a life tenure and administers impartial justice, without respect of persons, to the People of Massachusetts.

Such a Court the people of Massachusetts have no wish to change for an elective judiciary, holding office by a short tenure. In their opinion, evinced in their practice, this all-important branch of the Government ought to be removed, as far as possible, beyond the reach of political influences; but it is surely the grossest of errors to speak of the tribunals of the United States as being generally tainted with party, or to represent the law, in the main, as having ceased to be respected and enforced. Taking a comprehensive view of the subject, and not drawing sweeping inferences from exceptional occurrences, it may be safely said that the law of the land is ably, cheaply and impartially administered in the United States, and implicitly obeyed. On a few questions, not half a dozen in number since the organization of the Government, and those partaking of a political character, the decisions of the Court, like the questions to which they refer, have divided public opinion. But there is surely no tribunal in the world which, like the Supreme Court of the United States, has, since the foundation of the Government, not only efficiently performed the ordinary functions of a tribunal of the last resort, but which sits in judgment on the Courts and Legislatures of sovereign States, on acts of Congress itself, and pronounces the law to a Confederation coextensive with Europe. I know of no such protection, under any other Government, against unconstitutional legislation, if, indeed, any legislation can be called unconstitutional, where Parliament, alike in theory and practice, is omnipotent.

With respect to the partisan character of our Courts, inferred from the manner in which the judges are appointed, the judges of the United States Courts, which are the tribunals specifically reflected on, are appointed in the same manner and hold their offices by the same tenure as the English judges of the Courts of common law. They are appointed for life, by the executive power, no doubt from the dominant party of the day, and this equally in both countries. The presiding magistrate of the other branch of English jurisprudence,—the Lord Chancellor,—is displaced with every change in politics. In seventy-one years, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, there have been but four chief justices of the United States, and the fourth is still on the bench. In thirty-three years there have been nine appointments of a Lord Chancellor, on as many changes of administration, and seven different individuals have filled the office, of whom five are living. As a member of the Cabinet, and Speaker of the House of Lords, he is necessarily deep in all the political controversies of the day, and his vast official influence and patronage are felt throughout Church and State. The Chief Justice of England is usually a member of the House of Lords, sometimes a member of the Cabinet. As a necessary consequence, on all questions of a political nature, the Court is open to the same suspicion of partisanship as in the United States, and for a much stronger reason, inasmuch as our Judges can never be members of the Cabinet or of Congress. During a considerable part of his career, Lord MANSFIELD was engaged in an embittered political warfare with the Earl of CHATHAM in the House of Lords. All the resources of the English language were exhausted by Junius in desolating and unpunished party libels on the Chief Justice of England; and when the capital of the British Empire lay at the mercy of Lord GEORGE GORDON's mob, its fury was concentrated against the same venerable magistrate.

The jurisprudence of this country strikes its roots deep into that of England. Her courts, her magistrates, her whole judicial system, are regarded by the profession in America with respect and affection. But if, beginning at a period coeval with the settlement of America, we run down the line of the Chancellors and Chief Justices, from LORD BACON and Sir EDWARD COKE to the close of the last century, it will, in scarce any generation, be found free from the record of personal, official, and political infirmity, from which an unfriendly censor might have drawn inferences hostile to the integrity of the tribunals of England, if not to the soundness of her public sentiment. But he would have erred. The character of governments and of nations must be gathered from a large experience, from general results, from the testimony of ages. A thousand years, and a revolution in almost every century, have been necessary to build up the constitutional fabric of England to its present proportions and strength. Let her not play the unfriendly censor, if some portions of our newly constructed State machinery are sometimes heard to grate and jar. With respect to the great two-edged sword with which justice smites the unfaithful public servant, the present Lord Chancellor (late Chief Justice) of England observes, of the acquittal of Lord MELVILLE, in 1806, that "it showed that impeachment can no longer be relied upon for the conviction of State offenses, and can only be considered as a test of party strength;" while of the standard of professional literature, the same venerable magistrate, who unites the vigor of youth to the experience and authority of four-score years, remarks, with a candor not very flattering to the United States, that down to the end of the reign of GEORGE the Third (A. D. 1820), "England was excelled by contemporary judicial authors, not only in France, Italy and Germany, but *even in America*." I will only add, that, of the very great number of judges of our Federal and State Courts—although frugal salaries, short terms of office, and the elective tenure may sometimes have called incompetent men to the bench—it is not within my recollection that a single individual has been suspected of pecuniary corruption.

Next in importance to the integrity of the Courts in a well governed State, is the honesty of the Legislature. A remarkable instance of wholesale corruption, in one of the new States of the West, consisting of the alleged bribery of a considerable number of the members of the Legislature, by a corrupt distribution of railroad bonds, is quoted by Lord GREY, as a specimen of the corruption which has infected the legislation both of Congress and of the States, and as showing "the state of things which has arisen in that country." It was a very discreditable occurrence certainly, (if truly reported, and of that I know nothing,) illustrative, I hope, not of "a state of things," which has arisen in America, but of the degree to which large bodies of men, of whom better things might have been expected, may sometimes become so infected, when the mania of speculation is epidemic, that principle, prudence and common sense break down in the eagerness to clutch at sudden wealth. In a bubble season the ordinary rules of morality lose their controlling power for a while, under the temptation of the day. The main current of private morality in England probably flowed as deep and strong as ever, both before and after the South Sea frauds, when Cabinet Ministers and Court ladies and some of the highest personages in the realm ran mad after dishonest gains, and this in England's Augustan age. Lord GRANVILLE, in reply, observed that the "early legislation of England, in such matters, was not so free from reproach as to justify us in attributing the bribery in America, solely to the Democratic character of the Government," and the biographer of GEORGE STEPHENSON furnishes facts which abundantly confirm the truth of this remark. After describing the extravagant length to which railway speculation was carried in that country in 1844-45, Mr. SMILES proceeds:

"Parliament whose previous conduct in connection with railway legislation was so open to reprehension, interposed no check, attempted no remedy. On the contrary, it helped to intensify the evil arising from this unseemly state of things. Many of its members were themselves involved in the mania, and as much interested in its continuance as even the vulgar herd of money-grubbers. The railway prospectuses now issued, unlike the Liverpool and Manchester and London and Birmingham schemes, were headed by Peers, Baronets, landed proprietors, and strings of M. P.'s. Thus it was found in 1845 that not fewer than one hundred and fifty seven Members of Parliament were on the list of new Companies, as subscribers for sums ranging from two hundred and ninety-one thousand pounds sterling [not far from a million and a half of dollars] downwards! The proprietors of new lines even came to boast of their Parliamentary strength, and the number of votes they could *command* in 'the House.' The influence which land owners had formerly brought to bear upon Parliament in resisting railways, when called for by the public necessities, was now employed to carry measures of a far different kind, originated by cupidity, knavery and folly. But these gentlemen had discovered, by this time, that railways were as a golden mine to them. They sat at railway boards, sometimes selling to themselves their own lands, at their own price, and paying themselves with the money of the unfortunate stockholders. *Others used the railway mania as a convenient, and to themselves inexpensive, mode of purchasing constituencies.* It was strongly suspected that honorable members adopted what Yankee Legislators call 'log-rolling;' that is, 'you help me roll my log, and I will help you to roll yours.' At all events, it is a matter of fact, that, through Parliamentary influence, many utterly ruinous branches and extensions, projected during the mania, calculated only to benefit the inhabitants of a few miserable old boroughs, accidentally omitted from schedule A. were authorized in the memorable session of 1844-45.—[Smiles' Life of Stephenson, p. 371.]

These things, be it remembered, took place, not in a newly gathered republic, just sprouting, so to say, into existence on the frontier, inhabited by the pioneers of civilization, who had rather rushed together, than grown up to the moral traditions of an ancient community; but they took place at the metropolis of the oldest monarchy in Europe, the centre of the civilized world, where public sentiment is propped by the authority of ages; heart of old English oak encased with the life circles of a thousand years. I was in London at the height of the mania; I saw the Railway King, as he was called, at the zenith of his power; a member of Parliament, through which he walked quietly, it was said, "with some sixteen railway bills under his arm;" almost a fourth estate of the realm; his receptions crowded like those of a Royal Prince; and I saw the gilded bauble burst. But I did not write home to my Government, that this marvelous "state of things" showed the corruption which springs from hereditary institutions, nor did I hint that an extension of the right of suffrage and a moderate infusion of the democratic principle was the only remedy.

I have time for a few words only on the "unscrupulous and overbearing tone" which is said by Lord GREY to "mark our intercourse with foreign nations."

"If any one European nation," he observes, "were to act in the same manner, it could not escape war for a single year. We ourselves have been repeatedly on the verge of a quarrel with the United States. With no divergence of interest, but the strongest possible interest on both sides to maintain the closest friendship, we have more than once been on the eve of a quarrel; and that great calamity has only been avoided, because the Government of this country has had the good sense to treat the Government of the United States much as we should treat spoiled children, and though the right was clearly on our side, has yielded to the unreasonable pretensions of the United States. There is danger that this may be pushed too far, and that a question may arise, on which our honor and our interests will make concession on our part impossible."

No one is an impartial judge in his own case. If we should meet these rather indiscreet suggestions in the only way in which a charge without specifications can be met—by a denial as broad as the assertion—the matter would be left precisely as it stood before; that is, each party in its national controversies thinks itself right and its opponent wrong, which is not an uncommon case in human affairs, public and private. This at least may be added, without fear of contradiction, that the United States, in their intercourse with foreign Governments, have abstained from all interference in European politics, and have confined themselves to the protection of their own rights and interests. As far as concerns theoretical doctrines on the subjects usually controverted between Governments, a distinguished English magistrate and civilian pronounces the authority of the United States "to be always great upon all questions of International Law." (R. Phillimore's International Law, vol. III, p. 252.) Many of the questions which have arisen between this country and England, have been such as most keenly touch the national susceptibilities. That in discussing these questions, at home and abroad, no dispatch has been written, no word uttered, in a warmer tone than might be wished, is not to be expected, and is as little likely to have happened on one side of the water as the other. But that the intercourse of the United States with Great Britain has, in the main, been conducted, earnestly indeed, as becomes powerful States treating important subjects, but courteously, gravely, and temperately, no one well acquainted with the facts will, I think, deny.

It would not be difficult to pass in review our principal controversies with England, and to show that when she has conceded any portion of our demands, it has not been because they were urged in "an unscrupulous and overbearing tone," (an idea not very complimentary to herself,) but because they were founded in justice and sustained by argument. This is not the occasion for such a review. In a public address, which I had the honor of delivering in this hall last September, I vindicated the negotiations relative to the North-eastern Boundary from the gross and persistent misrepresentations of which they have been the subject; and I will now only briefly allude to by far the most important chapter in our diplomatic history. It will show, by a very striking example, whether, in her intercourse with foreign nations, America has been in the habit of assuming an unscrupulous and overbearing tone, or whether she has been the victim of those qualities on the part of others.

After the short-lived peace of Amiens, a new war, of truly Titanic proportions, broke out between France and England. In the progress of this tremendous struggle, and for the purpose of mutual destruction, a succession of Imperial decrees and orders in Council were issued by the two powers, by which all neutral commerce was annihilated. Each of the great belligerents maintained that his adversary's decree was a violation of International Law; each justified his own edict on the ground of retaliation; and between these great conflicting forces the rights of neutrals were crushed. Under these orders and decrees, it is estimated that one hundred millions of American property were swept from the ocean; of the losses and sufferings of our citizens, in weary detention for years at Courts of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty, all round the globe, there can be no estimate. But peace returned to the world; time wore away; and after one generation of the original sufferers had sunk, many of them sorrow-stricken and ruined, into the grave, the Government of King LOUIS PHILIPPE, in France, acknowledged the wrong of the Imperial *régime*, by a late and partial measure of indemnification.* England, in addition to the capture of our ships, and the confiscation of their cargoes, had subjected the United States to the indignity of taking her seamen by impressment from our vessels—a practice which, in addition to its illegality and cruelty, often led to the impressment of our own citizens, both naturalized and native. For this intolerable wrong (which England herself would not have endured a day from any foreign Power,) and for the enormous losses accruing under the orders in Council, the United States not only never received any indemnification, but the losses and sufferings of a war of two years and a half duration were superadded. These orders were at the time regarded by the liberal school of British statesmen as unjust and oppressive against neutrals; and though the eminent civilian, Sir WILLIAM SCOTT (afterwards Lord STOWELL) who presided in the British Court of Admiralty, and who had laid the foundations of a princely fortune by fees accruing in prize causes,* deemed it "extreme indecency" to admit the possibility, that the orders in Council could be in contravention of the public law, it is now the almost universal admission of the text writers that such was the case. As lately as 1847, the present Lord Chancellor—then Lord Chief Justice of England—used this remarkable language: "Of these orders in Council NAPOLEON had no right to complain; but they were grievously unjust to neutrals; and *it is now generally allowed, that they were contrary to the law of nations, and to our own municipal law!*"

These liberal admissions have come too late to repair the ruined fortunes, or to heal the broken hearts of the sufferers; they will not recall to life the thousands who fell on hard-fought fields, in defence of their country's rights. But they do not come too late to rebuke the levity with which it is now intimated, that the United States stand at the august bar of Public Law, not as reasoning men, but as spoiled children; not too late to suggest the possibility to candid minds, that the next generation may do us the like justice, with reference to more recent controversies.†

Thus, fellow-citizens, I have endeavored, without vain-glorying with respect to ourselves, or bitterness towards others, but in a spirit of candor and patriotism, to repel the sinister intimation that a fatal degeneracy is stealing over the country; and to show that the eighty-fourth anniversary finds the United States in the fulfillment of the glowing anticipations with which, in the self-same instrument, their INDEPENDENCE was inaugurated, and their UNION first proclaimed. No formal act had as yet bound them together; no plan of confederation had even been proposed. A common allegiance embraced them, as parts of one metropolitan empire; but when that tie was sundered they became a group of insulated and feeble communities, not politically connected with each other nor known as yet in the family of nations. Driven by a common necessity, yearning toward each other with a common sympathy of trial and of danger, piercing with wise and patriotic foresight into the depths of ages yet to come—led by a Divine counsel—they clung together with more than elective affinity, and declared the independence of the United States. North and South, great and small, Massachusetts and Virginia, the oldest and then the largest; New-York and Pennsylvania, unconscious as yet of their destined preponderance, but already holding the central balance; Rhode Island and Delaware, raised by the Union to a political equality with their powerful neighbors, joined with their sister republics in the august Declaration for themselves and for the rapidly multiplying family of States, which they beheld in prophetic vision. This great charter of independence was the life of the Revolution; the sword of attack, the panoply of defence. Under the consummate guidance of WASHINGTON, it sustained our fathers under defeat, and guided them to victory. It gave us the alliance with France, and her auxiliary armies and navies. It gave us the Confederation and the Constitution. With successive strides of progress, it has crossed the Alleghanies, the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Missouri; has stretched its living arms almost from the Arctic circle to the tepid waters of the Gulf; has belted the continent with rising States; has unlocked the golden treasures of the Sierra Madre; and flung out the banners of the Republic to the gentle breezes of the Peaceful Sea. Not confined to the continent, the power of the Union has convoyed our commerce upon the broadest oceans to the furthest isles; has opened the gates of the Morning to our friendly intercourse; and,—sight unseen before in human history,—has, from the legendary Cipango, the original object of the expedition of COLUMBUS, brought their swarthy princes, on friendly embassage, to the western shores of the world-dividing ocean.

Meantime, the gallant Frenchman, who fought the battles of liberty on this continent, carried back the generous contagion to their own fair land. Would that they could have carried with it the moderation and the wisdom that tempered our revolution! The great idea of constitutional reform in England, a brighter jewel in her crown than that of which our fathers bereft it, is coeval with the successful issue of the American struggle. The first appeal of revolutionary Greece—an appeal not made in vain—was for American sympathy and aid. The golden vice-royalties of Spain on this continent asserted their independence, in imitation of our example, though sadly deficient in previous training in the school of regulated liberty; and now, at length, the fair "Niobe of Nations," accepting a constitutional monarchy as an instalment of the long-deferred debt of freedom, sighs through all her liberated States for a representative confederation, and claims the title of the Italian WASHINGTON for her heroic GARIBALDI.

Here then, fellow-citizens, I close where I began; the noble prediction of ADAMS is fulfilled. The question decided eighty-four years ago in Philadelphia *was* the greatest question ever decided in America; and the event has shown that greater, perhaps, never was nor never will be decided among men. The great Declaration, with its life-giving principles, has, within that interval, exerted its influence, from the central plains of America to the eternal snows of the Cordilleras, from the western shores of the Atlantic to the furthest East, crossed the earth and the ocean, and circled the globe. Nor let us fear that its force is exhausted, for its principles are broad as humanity—as eternal as truth. And if the visions of patriotic seers are destined to be fulfilled; if it is the will of Providence that the lands which now sit in darkness shall see the day; that the south and east of Europe and the west of Asia shall be regenerated; and the ancient and mysterious regions of the East, the cradle of mankind, shall receive back in these latter days from the West the rich repayment of the early debt of civilization, and rejoice in the cheerful light of constitutional freedom, that light will go forth from Independence Hall in Philadelphia; that lesson of constitutional freedom they will learn from this day's declaration.

*By the treaty negotiated with great skill by Hon. W. C. RIVES.

*Sketch of the *Lives of Lords Stowell and Eldon*, by WM EDWARD SURTEES, D. C. L., (a relative) p. 88.

†Lord CAMPBELL's *Lives of the Chancellors*, vol vii, p. 218; *Story's Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 283; *Phillimore's International Law*, vol. iii, pp. 280, 83; *Manning's Commentary on the Law of Nations*, p. 230; *Wildman's Institutes of International Law* vol ii pp. 183 185; also, the French publicists, HAUTEFEUILLE and ORTOLAN, under the appropriate heads.

FROM CANADA.

The Copper Mines in Canada East—A Mining Fever Commenced—Gold Discovered and to be Worked.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, July 2, 1860.

I have just returned from a hasty trip through the newly discovered copper mining district in Lower Canada, which extends from this past Richmond nearly to Sherbrooke, and I have seen enough to convince me that the accounts given of its exceeding richness—which I communicated to the NEW-YORK TIMES a fortnight ago—are not without foundation. I have seen copper mines of the richest and most easily smelted ore lying within a few feet of the surface of the ground, the ore in some parts being indeed quite exposed. I have seen trains, heavily laden, conveying the ore away in barrels, to be smelted in the neighborhood of Boston. And I see no reason to doubt the statement that the lessee of one of these mines—the first of them that attracted attention prominently—has made for himself since the year began, with only a dozen men or so at work, no less than $85,000 of profit by legitimate business. A complete mining fever has set in. The whole country is covered with prospectors (carrying each a little sack for specimens, and having each a little microscope dangling from his watch-chain,) pushing their way up the water-courses and hammering away wherever the stones look blue with the greatest assiduity. Nearly a hundred locations have been discovered and authenticated, and many of them are doubtless rich, but many are as certainly poor, and an enormous amount of money will assuredly be lost in unprofitable enterprises, while on the other hand an enormous quantity will assuredly be made by profitable ones. The geological people here, at the head of whom stands Sir WM. LOGAN, say the ore only occurs in pockets, not in veins. And they have therefore discouraged the working of the copper deposits for several years. They succeeded, indeed, in warning people away, until one, more enterprising than his fellows, opened the Acton mine, found that if it was a pocket it was an uncommonly large one, made a fortune, and thus led to the bursting of the flood-gates.

This Acton mine may be taken as exhibiting the characteristics of the greater part of those in the district. The ore taken from it contains on an average 15 per cent. of metal. It is as easily quarried as sandstone, and as the mine is within half a mile of the railway station, can be taken to market with the greatest facility. The great fault to be found with the ore is, I am told, that it contains no iron, which has to be added to make it smelt well. On the other hand, there is a large quantity of silver present. In the ore from the Drummondville mine, as in that from most of the others, there is plenty of iron. A mixture of the various ores would doubtless answer all requirements.

It is not a little remarkable, although perhaps not much to be wondered at, that the titles to much of the land in the mining district are defective. Even the Acton mine, they tell me, is legally owned by the heirs (unknown) of a Capt. MANN, supposed to reside in England, and ere long some cute lawyer will probably discover the whereabouts of these, to the no small trouble of the proprietors in possession of the property, and the Upton mine, one of the next best, is in a similar position. I can tell you a more authentic story about this. Some years ago Mr. DRUMMOND, once a Minister of the Crown here, and still an influential member of the Canadian Parliament, possessed the land on which the mine is. He, however, sold it to an illiterate man, who lived on it for some time. But when the richness of the lot was found out, Mr. DRUMMOND discovered that there was something faulty in the deed, and made another, in which he reserved to himself the property in the minerals which might, could, would or should thereafter be found. Meantime a prospector had explored the country, discovered the copper on this lot, formed a company, who bought the land from the old man under the first deed, and proceeded to work. Mr. DRUMMOND, who seems to think he has a legal right to the property—which the other party of course dispute—has thrown the matter into Court; but meanwhile the mining company are at work. They got out a quantity of ore and stored it under a shed. Mr. DRUMMOND thereupon went to the Sheriff, swore that his property was being made away with, and away went the bailiff to seize the barreled valuables. Arrived at the shed he found it empty; pursuing the ore to the station, he arrived just in time to see the train freighted with it departing. This case, and with it the right of property in the mine, will be disposed of in a day or two by the Superior Court here.

The Lower Canada gold mines are also attracting attention again. A year or two since several companies commenced washing on the Chaudiere River, and one of them, the Montreal Mining Company, took out £6,000 worth of gold. Their expenses were, however, greater than this, and the enterprise was abandoned. It is to be renewed, however, under other auspices, and may succeed better. In addition, however, to this loose gold, found among the sand—which may be had in the beds of most of our American rivers, the St. Francis as well as the Chaudiere, and I dare say the Hudson as well—gold bearing quartz has just been found in the township of Granby, C. E. I have seen some of the quartz said to be brought from there, and it is evidently very rich in the precious metal.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press.

The West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. F. G. CLARK is Pastor, has recently paid off its entire debt, which one year ago was $23,000.

The *Moravian*, published at Bethlehem, thinks that the Moravian Church will experience great modification within a century! It admits that in this country the Church is in a transition state. "It is feared by many that it may not survive the uncertainties and perplexities of these times; we earnestly hope and pray to God that he may inspire us with wisdom, that his work may not suffer in our hands, but that, by a new impulse from on *high*, it may go forward, reaping the rich rewards of devotion to the service of God and the best interests of man."

The Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the American Board was observed by the first Church in Bradford, Mass., on the 29th ult. Among the strangers, or non-residents of the town and vicinity, who were present, were two of the Secretaries of the American Board, two members of the Prudential Committee, a delegation of the General Association of Massachusetts, two Professors of the Andover Theological Seminary, and a large number of students belonging to that institution. Among those who took part in the exercises were Rev. Mr. MCCOLLOM, pastor of the Church; Rev. Dr. WORCESTER, of Salem; Rev. GEORGE W. WOOD, of this City; Prof. C. E. STOWE, of Andover; Rev. Mr. TREAT; Rev. Mr. WALKER, Missionary to West Africa; Rev. Dr. PERKINS, for many years Missionary to Persia; and Rev. Mr. LINDLEY, Missionary to Eastern Africa. The exercises were of great interest, and were prolonged through the day.

The *Independent* comments on the correspondence of Archbishop HUGHES with the City Inspector. It acknowledges that the Marriage Registration law is so clumsily drawn as to defeat itself, and thinks that the Archbishop knew this before he wrote those famous notes to Mr. DELAVAN. It says, however, that "the principles avowed in the Archbishop's letter, if soberly examined, involve the most daring assault ever made by the Papacy upon our institutions; they go to the extent of asserting not only the independence of the Church, but, in all joint concerns, the subjugation of the State! It reveals the fact that the Roman Hierarchy is the same thing in America that it is in Sardinia; and that the Archbishop of New-York is emulous of rivaling the insubordination of his brother, the Archbishop of Florence; the supporter of absolutism in Italy is the assailant of Republicanism in New-York!"

The *Christian Intelligencer* has a letter from Mr. GUIDO F. VERBECK, a missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church, stationed at Nagasaki, Japan. He states that missionaries in that country cannot openly and freely circulate the Scriptures; they cannot openly preach the Gospel, but they can learn the Japanese language. They can give the people a better idea of Christianity than they now have, for they now look upon it as something obnoxious and to be avoided on pain of death. Then, too, they can gain the confidence, respect and affection of the people, and what is still more like positive work, they can sell good Chinese books, for it is expressly stipulated by treaty that with the exception of the munitions of war and of opium. "Americans may freely buy from Japanese, and sell to them, *any articles* that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officer in such purchase or sale, or in making and receiving payment for the same; and all classes of the Japanese may purchase, sell, keep or use *any articles* sold to them by the Americans."

The soul of the Boston *Pilot* is stirred. The *Irish News* had sounded the war slogan, approving of the enrolling of battalions for the succor of the Pope, and the *Pilot* takes up the key-note in the following style: "Something must be done, and it must be done right away. Why not make the *Irish News* the head quarters of a recruiting office? Why not let the war-cry reëcho from Maine to Georgia? To the rescue, to the rescue, gallant sons of the Island of Saints! *Cut your ploughshares into swords, and your spades into spears!* O! for the cause of true liberty and of justice! O! for the forming of a band that will strike terror into the heart of anarchy and infidelity! O! ye valiant sons of the Celt, make head together to foil the manœuvres of British diplomatists! Stand between the bayonet, lurid with the perjured promises of English bribery, and the pure paternal breast of PIUS IX.! Let the verdant fields of Italy be for the moment the rallying point for recruiting Irish youth, and we are greatly mistaken if an army will not be soon swollen with the exiled sons of Erin, rallying under her unfurled standard, and sweeping away British tyranny from their native land with the power of a whirlwind." The *Pilot* has regrets in which none of the true friends of Italy will sympathize, that Gen. SHIELDS was not invited to Italy before LAMORICIERE.

The receipts of the American Board for May, were $39,181 52, including legacies to the amount of $5,289. Among the donations and legacies is $9,679 from the Essex-street Church, $4,515 from Park-street, $4,205 from Mount Vernon, $3,908 from Old South, $2,176 from Bowdoin street, and over $1,000 from three other Boston churches. Newburyport is down for $1,375. $2,500 was received from a legacy of DUDLEY NORTON, of Norfolk, Conn., and $1,000 from Mrs. ANSON G. PHELPS, Jr, New-York. The following, which will be good news to every friend of the Board, is from the *Missionary Herald* for July: "Including $4,739 84 for the debt, the amount received into the Treasury for the month of May is $40,921; near twice as much as was received during the same month last year. The amount received during the first ten months of the current financial year, for the expenses of the year, (i. e., not including donations for the debt,) is $ 49,708; $32,289 more than was received for like purposes in the same time last year. It is very gratifying to be able to say, also, that an effort is in progress, originated with some business men, to pay off the balance of the old debt by special donations for this purpose—mainly large donations from liberal, wealthy individuals—which is making such progress as to give fair promise of success. Should this succeed, and should such an advance in the ordinary contributions upon those of last year, as has been witnessed for the last three months, be continued through June and July, the year will yet close with an unembarrassed treasury."

The Christian world will be deeply interested in an account of a sect of evangelical Christians in Russia called the Molokans, which has gradually grown up in Russia. Ninety years ago, according to the Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin*, a family visited England as servants of a Russian nobleman. While there its members were led to contrast the elevated and elevating influences of true religion with the debasing mummeries of the Greek Church, and by the study of the Scriptures were led to embrace Christ. Returned to their own country, they could not but tell to others what they had seen and heard. Many flocked to hear them, conversions followed, the wrath of the priests was aroused, and they were forced to flee. The same thing occurred over and over again, but with each persecution their faith and zeal increased, and the number of converts increased in a corresponding ratio. From this humble beginning has arisen a body of believers numbering now a million of souls. They are scattered over all Russia, and until lately have endured severe persecution; many have been imprisoned; many sent to Siberia, and seventy thousand are now in Georgia. They call themselves Molokans, because they "desire the sincere milk of the word." The Bible they make their rule and standard of action, but owing to the scarcity of the vol-

one among them, few have had the privilege of studying its pages for themselves. They have no church organization, as this has not been tolerated by the Government; and as they have been separated from the Greek Church, they have ceased to observe the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. They assemble every Sabbath to listen to the reading of the Word of God, and to the exhortations and prayers of their old men. When a child is born, they assemble at the house to pray for its spiritual and temporal welfare. They believe that the present is the time for the special manifestation of the Holy Spirit. Such are the Molokans, true, simple-minded Christians.

The *Evangelist* recognizes the importance of the question regarding the coöperation of Presbyterians and Congregationalists in the Home Missionary work, by surrendering more than three of its four editorial columns to a presentation of the present *status* of the subject. During the last week the General Associations of Massachusetts and Maine have rejected the overtures for a conference made by the New-School Presbyterian General Assembly, for much the same reasons as the Associations of Connecticut and Vermont assigned for similar action. New-Hampshire alone remains to be heard from, and the *Evangelist*, anticipating no different answer from this quarter, declares that the question is settled. All that the Committee of Ten has now to do is to advise the General Assembly as to its final action. All the preliminaries are removed, and their duties are greatly simplified. The *Evangelist* doubts not that, like Moses, it will now speak to the people, that they go forward. The same course which the Church has been treading for the last four years she will pursue, only with a freer and firmer step. Regarding the article in the *Independent* of last week, refuting the claims of the Presbyterians to having originated the Home Missionary Society, the *Evangelist* states that they never advanced such claims. It insists, however, that the "United Domestic Missionary Society" was composed chiefly of Presbyterians, and that it took the lead in the movements which led to the organization of the American Home Missionary Society. The *Independent* announces the decision of these four of the five New-England Conferences, and says that the only prospect of controversy now is in the Presbyterian Church itself, and adds rather undignifiedly: "Many of its members will refuse to 'run with the machine' in this new race of sectarian zeal. We do not believe that the *members* of the Presbyterian Church as a whole are prepared to abandon the principle of unsectarian coöperation in labors of love."

Religious Services To-Morrow.

Rev. Mr. GILLETTE will preach at the French Theatre, Broadway, in the evening.

Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET will conduct service for deaf mutes at St. Ann's Church at 3½ P. M.

Rev. FRANK REMINGTON will preach at Palace Garden Hall in the afternoon.

Rev. S. A. COREY will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, Thirty-fifth street, morning and evening.

Rev. HENRY D. NORTHRUP, having returned from Europe, will resume his pulpit in the Park Congregational Church (Brooklyn) in the morning.

The Stanton-street Presbyterian Church, having sold their old edifice, will worship in the Medical College, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third-street.

Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM will preach in the morning, corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, for the last time until September.

The Late Charles B. Cromwell.

The funeral of the late CHARLES B. CROMWELL, Esq., took place from his residence in this City. The sad and sudden termination of his life has cast a deep gloom over the spirits of his acquaintance. It was only the day before that he was in the full enjoyment of health and happiness, and was preparing to leave home with a party of friends on a pleasure excursion for the Summer. When, without a moment's warning, he was cut off in the midst of a life full of promise, the hope of his parents and the idol of his friends. His sudden death was occasioned by the capsizing of a sail boat on Long Island Sound.

The deceased graduated from Columbia College in 1854, where, by his application and general good behavior, he acquired the confidence and esteem of his professors and his classmates, and carried off many testimonials of good scholarship.

Having completed his collegiate course he applied himself to the study of the law, and was soon admitted to the profession, in which he gave promise of rising to a high position.

By his many noble traits of character and disposition he had endeared himself to a large circle of friends and relations, and his loss leaves a void in their hearts which time only can heal. Unselfish, generous, and courteous, with a ready flow of wit, and gifted with rare powers of conversation and composition, he was always a genial companion, and his society was always courted by his associates.

In his domestic life he was an affectionate and devoted son, a kind and generous brother and a warm friend.

To his bereaved family and his friends his sudden loss will prove a severe blow. May God in His merciful Providence sustain them and give them resignation under their heavy affliction, will ever be the prayer of one to whom the departed was endeared by the ties of a long and constant friendship.

Lewis Leighton, of Harmony, Me., obtained $1,600 from the People's Bank, of Waterville, two months ago, by forging a note. On the 20th ult. the paper fell due and the fraud was discovered. Officer Walker, of Waterville, in company with a Mr. Percival, at once started in pursuit of the rogue, and after a long search found him on board a boat going to Portland. The prisoner at once confessed his guilt. When he fled he left his wife and three children at Harmony, Me., taking with him a young girl of 17. She was also returned to her home.

LAW REPORTS.

Action for Undervaluation.

THE UNITED STATES VS. TWENTY-FOUR CASES CONTAINING PLATE GLASS.

This action was brought to forfeit the goods for undervaluation, and came before the United States District Court, before Judge BETTS, on a motion on behalf of the claimants, for an order requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why the claimants should not be allowed to pay to the Collector of this Port the duties on the goods seized and bonded in this action, in pursuance of the Act of Congress, and why the Collector should not receive payment from the claimants of the duties chargeable on said goods, to the end that the claimants might obtain a delivery of them, and why such other or further order should not be made, in order to carry out the true intent and meaning of the 89th section of the act of March 2, 1799.

The portion of that section applicable to the case, provides for the prosecution of all suits for penalties by the Collector, and that on the prayer of any claimant to the Court, that any goods so seized and prosecuted should be delivered to the claimant, it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint three proper persons to appraise them, who shall be sworn in open Court for the faithful performance of their duty, and such appraisement shall be made at the expense of the party on whose prayer it is granted, and on the return of such appraisement, if the claimant shall execute a bond as therein provided for the payment of a sum equal to the sum at which the goods are appraised, *and moreover, produce a certificate from the Collector and Naval Officer*, that the duties on the goods have been paid or secured in like manner, as if the goods had been legally entered, the Court shall by rule order the goods to be delivered to the claimant.

The affidavit on which the motion was made set forth that the goods were entered on Jan. 31, 1860, and the estimated duties on the entry value, which was about $4,400; that the Custom-house appraisement was made on March 9, fixing the value of the goods at $7,373; that the claimants considered the appraisement too high, and appealed from it, and a new appraisement was had fixing the value at $5,406; that thereupon this suit was commenced on April 18, and the claimants being desirous to get their goods, applied to the United States District-Attorney to obtain such delivery on giving a bond for the goods fixing their value at either appraised value, as he should choose; that the District-Attorney declined to be governed by either of those appraisals, but required an appraisal under the 89th section of the act above mentioned; that after long delays, the appraisal under the act was had on the 24th day of May, by which the value of the goods was fixed at about $4,200; that thereupon the claimants gave the bond required and paid the expenses of the appraisement, and went to pay the duties to the Collector, when he refused to receive them and refused to recognise this last appraisal, and required the claimants to give bond in the value fixed by the first appraisement, and to pay additional duties to the amount of $1,200 or thereabouts, and till that was done refused to receive the duties or give the certificate required. No affidavits in opposition to this state of facts were presented.

Held by the Court—That on the terms of the 89th section of the act of 1799 the Court possesses no power to interpose its authority by mandate upon the Collector or Naval Officer in control of their official acts, otherwise than by rule pursuant to the special conditions stated in the act to order the goods to be delivered to the claimants. It cannot be induced by considerations of the equity or reasonableness of the application of the claimants or because of any harshness or oppression in the conduct of the Collector or Naval Officer in the premises to undertake to administer any general relief outside of the act.

That the act confers no further power on the Court than to appoint and qualify appraisers, approve of the sureties offered by the claimants to the bond given by them for the appraised value of the goods, (and probably also approve of the form of the bond itself) and then after the claimants have produced in Court a certificate from the Collector and Naval Officer that the duties claimed on the goods have been paid or secured in like manner as if the importation had been legally entered, then by rule to order the goods to be delivered to the claimants. That as it appears here that the claimants have not produced any such certificate, there is no case before the Court on which it is authorized to grant the order prayed for, or any order in relation to the proceedings.

That if it be competent for the Court to stay the action of the plaintiffs on the seizure of the importation in question, until the Collector and Naval Officer shall have given the certificate of the payment of the duties levied on the goods, so that the claimants can avail themselves of the privileges accorded by that 89th section of the act of 1799, it will be necessary to the exercise of that relief, that they should show that they have fully performed all the conditions to such privilege prescribed by the act.

The motion, as now presented, must be denied.

For the motion, Mr. Cutting; in opposition, Judge Roosevelt.

The West Washington Market Case.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—This case, it will be remembered, is pending before Justice PECKHAM, at the special term of the Supreme Court, on a motion to vacate the judgment recovered by the plaintiffs against the City, on the ground that it was obtained by fraud and collusion.

It will be recollected that on the former hearing, on Thursday, June 28, the Court allowed a postponement to enable the counsel for the plaintiffs to procure and put in further affidavits to meet those read by the plaintiffs. The cause came on again yesterday, and the additional papers were put in. The substance of them is as follows:

A. F. Warburton makes affidavit as to certain rulings of his Honor in the case. The substance of his testimony is, that the Judge admitted evidence of almost any description, merely noting the exceptions and remarking: "It is hardly to be expected that a Justice sitting at Circuit should properly dispose of questions involving such importance as those that arise in this Court. I think that the Court will best discharge its duty by so trying the case as to leave every question in such a condition as to have it reviewed before another Court."

Judge Bronson's affidavit follows. It is explanatory of the manner in which the stipulation of Jan. 23, 1860, was obtained by Mr. Beardsley, the counsel for Taylor & Brennan.

Mr. John McKeon's affidavit explains the manner in which he was retained by Mr. Busteed, and his statements before the Committee of the Senate; also, as to his dismissal, controverting several statements contained in Mr. Busteed's deposition in the papers of the opposition.

Mr. William Curtis Noyes' affidavit details the facts of his retainer, showing that after the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, he was requested to act as counsel by Mr. Busteed and did so act and was present at, and took part in consultations with the other counsel in relation to the matter, thus controverting the deposition of Mr. Busteed in the papers in opposition above referred to. Mr. Noyes then states that his opinion always has been, and now is, that the City and not the State, had the title to the lands in question, and wrote a letter to the Mayor on Feb. 12, 1860, in which he so expressed his opinion, and that this letter was approved by Mr. O'Conor.

Judge Dean's affidavit controverts the statements made by Rufus H. Andrews as to certain conversations had by that gentleman with the Comptroller.

Mr. Charles O'Conor's deposition, taken before Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq., Commissioner, corroborates the statements of Mr. Noyes, and asserts that he never indicated to the late Corporation Counsel that he declined or refused to continue to act as counsel in the case, thus controverting the assertions of Mr. Busteed in relation to the matter.

Comptroller Haws' affidavit follows. It is long and very voluminous, and contains in full the correspondence between himself and Judge Bronson, the present Corporation Counsel, in relation to the matter; explains his conduct in relation to a compromise of this matter, denying the allegations contained in the papers in opposition, and asserting that all and any statements and insinuations in said opposing affidavits respecting the actions of deponent, contrary to the statements in this affidavit contained, are wholly untrue.

The greater part of the day was occupied in reading these papers, which are very lengthy and comprehensive. The argument on the motion will proceed to-day.

Messrs. John McKeon, Wm. Curtis Noyes and Greene C. Bronson for the motion; and Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts and John W. Edmonds opposed.

Oyer and Terminer.

George T. Finnigan and *George W. Hill*, indicted for an assault and battery, with intent to kill, were called up for trial. The counsel for the defendants pleaded, in abatement, that another cause against the same parties was pending in another Court,—the Court of Sessions,—for the same offence. By consent of the District-Attorney, the indictment in the Court of Sessions was quashed, and the case will be tried in the Oyer and Terminer, probably to-day.

James Enright, who was indicted for an illegal sale of passenger-tickets, was called up, but a material witness being absent, his case was put off for the term.

THE SUNDAY THEATRES.

Otto Hoym, against whom there are four indictments for violating the new statute against theatrical performances on Sunday, being absent in Philadelphia, was admitted to bail in the sum of $500, on the application of the District-Attorney for a bench warrant. The counsel, Mr. Clinton, for the defendants in the joint indictment against the Sunday theatre managers, moved to quash the indictment on the ground that the statements of facts are not specific; the word "farce" not being known to the law, and there being no legal meaning in the words "did publicly exhibit a play," "a play" meaning, perhaps, a game at cards, or any of the twenty or thirty other definitions of the word to be found in Webster; that "the performance of acrobats" may be the shaking of hands or any other innocent performance of acrobats; and that generally no specific offence is averred throughout the whole indictment.

Assistant District-Attorney Anthon answered that such a construction of words would lead to the baldest absurdity, and that the language of the indictment and of the statute should be construed according to the commonly accepted opinion and understanding.

Mr. Brady responded that no specific offence was stated in the indictment, and that the word "exhibit" used in the indictment required defining, so that the defendants should know what they were to answer to.

The argument of this motion occupied the greater part of the day.

James Carroll's case, which was the trial for arson reported in yesterday's TIMES, was submitted to the Jury; who at the hour of adjournment had not agreed on a verdict.

The Walton Case.

A DOMESTIC LITIGATION.

Ellen M. Walton vs. John Walton.—The defendant in this case is the individual whose murder within the past few days has so startled the community. The action was commenced against him, some time since, by the plaintiff, his wife, to procure an accounting and payment of moneys alleged to have been lent to him from the proceeds of her separate estate. She claimed to have made such advances to him to an amount of $4,600 and upwards.

The defendant, in his answer, denied that he had received any sums of money whatever from his wife, either as a loan or advance, but admitted that he had collected some sums for the plaintiff as rent of her house in Twenty-sixth-street; all of which he averred was expended for the benefit of her separate estate, to wit.: her house in Clinton-place. This answer was served on the 26th of June last.

The defendant's attorney now applied for an extension of time in which to move for a settlement of the issues in the case, as it was defendant's desire that it should be tried by a jury.

The affidavit upon which the application was made set forth that the defendant died suddenly in this City on the morning of July 1, 1860, leaving a last will and testament, wherein Wm. T. Walton, John Long and Samuel Allen are appointed Executors; that such will has been presented for probate to the Surrogate of the City and County, and that the citation is returnable on the 16th inst.

Subsequently, however, counsel for the parties agreed upon terms, and the application was withdrawn.

A. Oakey Hall for plaintiff; Thos. G. Swartwout for defendant.

General Sessions.

DA COSTA, OF THE BRIG "KATE," IN COURT.

Yesterday, Capt. Faunce, of the revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, made a return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, granted by Judge RUSSELL, in the case of Hernandez Da Costa, arrested on suspicion of being connected with the brig *Kate*, detained as a slaver. The return stated that, as a United States officer, he arrested and detained Mr. Da Costa, who had since been removed from his custody upon a bench warrant issued by the United States Marshal.

Judge Beebe appeared as counsel for Da Costa, and moved to strike out that part of the return which alluded to a bench warrant, as no warrant could supersede the writ of *habeas corpus*. He would then traverse the rest of the return.

The Judge ordered the discharge of Da Costa upon the writ of *habeas corpus*, without prejudice to any other process that might be entertained against him.

As soon as Da Costa was discharged, he was again taken into custody by Deputy-Sheriff O'Keefe, upon a bench warrant issued by a Judge of the United States District Court, and returned to prison, on a charge of having been indicted, in 1856, for complicity in the celebrated Brahma slave case.

Frederick Bancker pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Andrew Murray was convicted of the same crime, and was sent to the same institution for the same period.

The Slave-trade.

REARREST OF AN ESCAPED PRISONER.

John Garcia, one of the prisoners on board the bark *Kate*, seized a day or two since as a slaver, was brought up in the U. S. District Court, before Judge BETTS, yesterday morning, on a bench-warrant issued against him, as being Henrico de Costa, who some years since was arrested on board the brig *Braman*, which was seized on a similar charge. De Costa was indicted on a charge of fitting out the *Braman* for the Slave-trade, and while in custody of one of the Marshal's officers, named John Helmes, was allowed to go into another room to change his clothes, and took that opportunity to make his escape.

Judge Beebe, who appeared for Garcia, denied his identity with DeCosta and his liability to arrest under the bench warrant. The District-Attorney called Capt. Faunce, of the revenue cutter, who was sworn and fully identified him as DeCosta, whom he found on the *Braman*, when he seized her, and saw taken off his vessel by the Marshal's officers. The District-Attorney said he had other witnesses who could identify the man, but the Judge said he should only require a *prima facie* case, and as no testimony was offered in opposition, should hold the man. His bail was accordingly fixed at $5,000.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Clark vs. The Old Forge Coal Company.*—Receiver appointed.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Kester vs. Hoffman.*—Motion granted; costs to abide event.

Cockman vs. Sable.—Referred to Geo. P. Nelson, Esq.

Jones vs. Baldwin.—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Smith vs. Smith.—Referred to Wm. H. Elting.

Townsend vs. Manning.—Referred to Wm. Mitchell.

Williams vs. Williams.—Report of Referee confirmed.

PECKHAM, J.—*Smalley vs. Cody.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Blackie vs. Nielsen.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 6.

$5,000	U. S. 5s '74	101¾	100	Hud. Riv. R....s60	48
1,000	Va. State 6s	91¾	50	do	48⅛
1,000	do	92	250	Reading Railroad	40¾
5,000	do	91⅞	400	do....s10	40¾
500	do	93	250	do....s30	40⅞
2,000	Mo. State 6s	81	150	do....b60	41⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s '90	89⅞	5	Mich. Cen. R	48⅜
1,000	do	90	100	Mich S. & N. Ia. R.	13⅝
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	107¼	225	Panama Railroad	125¼
1,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M.	91	65	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	30¾
8,000	Mich. Cen. R 8 Pc. 1st M. S F. C. B.	97¾	150	do	30⅝
			50	do....b60	30¾
8,000	M So 2d. M. B.	54⅜	150	Ill. Cen. R. Sc'p.s10	63⅛
5,000	T. H. & Alt. 1st M.	75	500	do	63⅛
4,000	M. So S. F. B.	77	450	do....b60	63¾
3,000	H & St. J. R.B.	72	400	Gal'a & Chicago R.	64
120	Phoenix Bank	107	400	do	64¼
60	Bank of Commerce	100	50	do....s30	64¼
5	do	99¾	800	do	64⅜
5	Shoe & L. Bank	109	200	do....s10	64⅜
20	Del & Hud Cnl. Co.	96⅞	200	do....b60	64½
50	do	96¾	300	Cl. & Tol. R....b30	31⅛
75	Penn. Coal Co.	85¾	100	do	31⅜
12	Cumberland Prefd.	12⅛	450	do	31⅛
17	do	13	200	do....b10	31⅛
100	Br'ns. City Lnd. Co.	6¼	168	Chi. & R. I. R.	71¼
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	82⅛	15	do	71⅛
100	do....s10	82⅛	700	do	71⅜
50	do	82¼	50	do....s10	71⅜
150	do	82⅜	300	do....b30	71½
500	do....b60	82⅛	250	do....b60	71⅝
5	Erie Railroad	19	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.s60	76
335	do	18⅞	100	do....c	76⅛
300	do....s30	18¾	200	do....s30	76
50	do....s60	18⅝	120	do	76⅛
100	Indianap. & Cin. R.	44⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mo. State 6s	81	950	Mich So. & N. I. R.	13⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90	200	do....b3	14
4,000	N. C. State 6s	95½	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	30½
10,000	Va. State 6s	92	50	Ill. Cent. R. Sc..b30	63¾
500	do	93	18	Gal. & Chic. R.	64½
1,000	E. 2d M. B.	98	250	do....s30	64¾
1,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs.	92¼	100	do....b60	65
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	91½	300	do	65
200	Pac. Mail St. Co.	90	600	do	65⅛
100	N. Y. Central R. s10	82⅜	650	do	65¼
100	Erie Railroad	19⅝	450	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	71⅛
65	Erie R. Ass. Stock.	19	200	do....b60	71¼
200	Hud. Riv. R.	48½	150	do....s30	71½
100	Reading Railroad	41	50	do	71⅝
75	Mich. Cen. R.	48¾	50	do....b30	71¾
150	do	48⅞	100	Mil. & Miss. R.	6

FRIDAY, July 6—P. M.

The revival on the Stock Exchange since the Anniversary of the Fourth grows stronger. To-day there is a buoyancy in the market which we have not seen equaled since the early weeks of June. The volume of business is not so large, but the confidence of buyers is, if anything, more determined, and the singular feature of the dealings is, that the weakest of the Western Roads, judged by recent traffic, is in the strongest demand; we allude to Chicago and Galena, the shares of which line have rapidly advanced, within a few days, from 60½@61 to 65½ cent. The amount of the stock on the Street has never, of late years, been otherwise than moderate compared with the whole capital of 60,000 shares, and the recent change in the mode of transfer by delivery of certificate has, if any thing, increased the difficulty of duplicating the use of the same Stock through the day's delivery. The inference on the Street is that the present upward movement is based in part on this circumstance, and the further palpable fact that the *Bear* speculators at the Board, and other parties on the Street, have been running heavily short of the Stock on the light receipts of the road compared with other lines. The movement is not without its influence in stimulating the advance on other Railway Shares; the reasoning being quite natural that if the general market be sufficiently strong to carry up Galena, whose improved traffic is to come, it ought to be safe for other Western and New-York property, which is already in the enjoyment of better receipts than last season, even in advance of the great harvest near at hand. The additional rise to-day was quite general. The State Stocks were firm, and the leading Railway Bonds in good demand. The New-York Road Shares were ¼@⅜ higher on Central and Erie (sales of the latter 19½ after the printed list,) ½ ℔ cent. higher on Hudson River, and steady but not active on Harlem. On the Western list, Rock Island is ⅜ higher, Toledo and Illinois Central each ⅛@⅜, Galena 1½, and ½ on the common Shares of the Michigan Southern, the guaranteed shares closing steady. The general Market after the Second Board closed firm, the extreme advance on Galena, New-York Central, Erie, &c., &c., being supported. Central 82¼@82½, Galena 65¼@⅜.

The rates for Money to-day are generally half ℔ cent. lower than our last quotations outside of Bank, and we find that lenders at Bank are accepting 5@5½ ℔ cent. on temporary loan, where they were claiming 6 ℔ cent. at the close of last week. There is a good inquiry in the open market for prime selections of paper, and the very short dates, choice names, go at 5@5½ ℔ cent., and round lists, 90 days to 6 months, at 5½@6 ℔ cent. These terms would seem to indicate that the market is about to relapse into the general ease which obtained through the month of June. The state of the Foreign Exchanges also strengthen this opinion. The Import trade are very moderate buyers of bills this week, and most of the business doing is on account of the July dividends, or else in settlement of India and China credits; London, 109½@109¾ ℔ cent.; Paris, f.5.14⅜@f.5.13¾ for Banker's bills. The pleasure travel to Europe this Summer absorbs an unusually large amount of the circular credits and notes of £10@£20 each issued by our leading banking firms. The export demand for Bullion for the steamers sailing to-morrow is thus far about $700,000, on the *New-York*, for Southampton, and *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, together.

The following is the statement of the Illinois Central Railroad for the month of June, 1860, and for 6 months of the current year:

Acres Construction Lands sold	3,492.27	for	$58,157 43
Acres Interest Fund Lands sold	560.00	for	6,812 20
Acres Free Lands sold	376.32	for	5,847 19
Total sales during the month	4,428.59	for	$70,816 82
To which add Town Lot sales			463 20
Total of all			$71,280 02
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1860	16,748.82	for	$265,085 93
Acres sold previously (net sales)	1,237,260.55	for	15,735,837 02
Total	1,254,009.37		$16,000,922 95
Construction Bonds canceled in June, 1860	$31,500 00		
Construction Bonds canceled previously	1,453,000 00		$1,484,500 00
Freeland Bonds canceled in June, 1860	$5,000 00		
Freeland Bonds canceled previously	200,000 00		205,000 00
Total Bonds canceled up to June 30, 1860			$1,689,500 00
Total receipts in June, 1860			$50,905 92
Total cash and Bonds received to June 30, 1860			$3,579,906 17
Receipts from Passengers			$57,938 61
Receipts from Freight			115,993 05
Receipts from Mails			6,358 33
Receipts from Rent of Road			5,562 00
Receipts from other sources			3,695 56
Total receipts in month of June, 1860			$189,547 55
Total receipts in month of June, 1859			$145,825 48
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1860			$1,174,508 88
Total receipts in corresp'g period in 1859			$857,425 51

The estimated earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company for June were:

June, 1860	$97,350
June, 1859	70,792
Increase	$26,558

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad (Buffalo to Corning), for the month of June, 1860, compared with the same month of last year:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$12,320 94	$11,923 77
Freight	26,254 68	31,270 58
Other sources	1,686 86	1,839 53
Total	$40,462 48	$45,033 88

The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad earned in June, 1859 and 1860:

Passengers	$30,793 38
Freight	40,175 96
Mails and express	3,730 34
Total	$76,699 68
Corresponding period in 1859	56,453 00
Increase in 1860	$20,246 68

The earnings in detail of the Galena Railroad Company for the month of June were as follows:

	1859.	1860.		
Freight	$74,280 01	$58,862 75	Dec.	$15,417 26
Passengers	32,184 15	26,446 59	Dec.	5,737 56
Mails, &c.	4,192 13	4,000 00	Dec.	192 13
Total	$110,656 29	$89,309 34	Dec.	$21,346 95
Corrected earnings for prev. month				$115,505 50

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad the fourth week of June show an increase of $17,000 on the same week last year. The whole month sums up as follows:

	1859.	1860.		
Freight	$78,903 10	$120,153 42	Inc.	$41,250 32
Passengers	41,706 57	37,440 63	Dec.	4,265 94
Mails, &c.	3,772 24	6,219 05	Inc.	2,446 81
Total	$123,381 91	$163,813 10	Inc.	$39,431 19

The Milwaukee and Mississippi road received in

June, 1860	$49,166 79
June, 1859	52,382 84
Decrease	$3,216 05

The Planters' Bank of Tennessee, established for 30 years in 1833, and recently rechartered by the Legislature, has just declared its final dividend under the old charter, being 37½ ℔ cent., by way of dividing the surplus profits of the concern; 10 ℔ cent. in cash, payable at the Manhattan Bank on the 16th of July, and the remainder at Nashville, in cash, or new stock at par, at the option of the Bank. The original capital was $2,000,000, but after the severe money trials of the Southwest from 1837 to 1842, during which period the stock of the Bank fell to 25 ℔ cent., the Bank was permitted, and so determined, to reduce the capital by receiving in payment of debt or by purchase, its own shares. The sum total since then stands $1,355,600, but the difference of $645,000 is now to be restored under the new charter. The following are the figures of the Bank on 30th of June, ult.:

Discounts	$2,348,431	
Bonds of Nashville City	11,190	
Specie and Exchange	1,138,601	—$3,498,222
Capital	$1,355,600	
37¾ Surplus	511,739	
Deposits and Circulation	1,630,817	— 3,498,156
Resulting fraction		$66

The New-York Dry Dock Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable on the 10th inst. The United States Fire Insurance Company its fiftieth semi-annual dividend, 5 ℔ cent., payable on demand, after having added over 5 ℔ cent. to the surplus fund. The Ætna Insurance Company a dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on demand, to the New-York stockholders at the agency in this City. The New-York Equitable Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of 10 ℔ cent., payable on the 10th inst.

Annexed is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, June 30:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	5,579 00	83,862 09
Shipped South	18,955 10	361,683 07
Total	24,534 10	475,545 16

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	7,096 07	86,663 17
Shipped South	13,251 02	281,171 01
Total	20,347 09	367,834 18

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for the week ending June 23, were as follows:

Passengers	$21,934 10
Freight	28,295 22
Mails, express and sundries	2,862 46
Total	$53,091 78
Corresponding week, 1859	39,662 78
Increase 1860 (90 more miles)	$13,429 00
Traffic July 1, 1859, to June 23, 1860	$2,860,377 49
Same time last year	2,228,082 00
Increase this year	$632,295 49

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week.			
Entered at the port	$736,251	$2,630 240	$1,776,456
Thrown on Market	802,185	2,398,836	1,725,237
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$23,309 540	$58,595,133	$52,931,430
Thrown on Market	28,824,126	58,268,924	53,213 371

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	866	$535,899	93	$36,470	62	$16,697
Mf. of Cotton	436	116,498	203	37,461	89	15,594
Mf. of Silk	837	836,789	33	23,457	40	22,374
Mf. of Flax	286	72,671	17	2,727	410	16,798
Miscellan's	195	97,085	524	17,408	1	841
Total	2,750	$1,658,933	875	$117,523	572	$66,304
		117,523				1,658,933
Total Entered		$1,776,456	Total Marketed			$1,725,237

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday notices the crop prospects, thus:

"We continue to receive the most flattering accounts from the country regarding the crops. The reports are even more favorable than previous encouraging advices had led us to anticipate. In the West, wheat had been mostly harvested, and the general yield is very heavy. After making allowance for districts where the crop suffered from severe weather in the Winter, and from other causes, such as rust, the ravages of the fly, &c., during the last three months, it is safe to estimate the crops, in the aggregate, at a full average, and including all the wheat-growing States in the West, the yield is fully twice as large as that of 1859. In Pennsylvania and New York the crop is also an excellent one, both in quantity and quality. In the frosted districts in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, where the failure was almost entire last year, the yield this season is, with few exceptions, extraordinarily large. Barley and rye have yielded well. Oats, though short in straw, have generally headed out pretty well, and the crop will be a fair one. There will also be a fair yield of hay. There is larger breadth of land under corn than in any former year, and the prospects for a heavy yield could not be more favorable. The growth was retarded somewhat by dry weather in many places, but it did not suffer seriously anywhere, and the whole country having lately been visited by copious rains, the plants are now making rapid progress, and they present, generally, a healthy and vigorous appearance. Potatoes promise a full yield, and the indications are that the crop, in quantity and quality, will be a good one."

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, in June, were $55,180; same month last year, $53,753.

Foreign Commercial News by the Fulton.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days ending with Tuesday, 26th, were 26,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed dull with a declining tendency, but quotations were not changed.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are more favorable. Prices were unchanged, though somewhat irregular.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool BREADSTUFFS market was dull with a declining tendency. WHEAT 1d. lower, and CORN slightly declined.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour dull and difficult to sell at former rates.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was steady at 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d. for common. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE steady. POT ASHES quiet, and sales unimportant, at 30s.; Pearls quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 33s.

LONDON MARKETS.

SUGAR and COFFEE were steady. RICE and TEA flat. TALLOW firm. WHEAT dull, with a declining tendency, and prices about 1d. lower; red, 10s. 9d.@11s. 4d.; white, 11s. 4d.@12s. 6d. CORN dull, and all qualities slightly lower. The weather was improving.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool PROVISION market was quiet.

BEEF dull, and nominally unchanged. PORK dull, and nominally unchanged. BACON steady, for good. LARD steady, at 58s.@60s. TALLOW steady; North American, 53s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on the 26th at 93⅝@93⅞ for account, ex dividend.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 6, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 96 bbls. Ashes, 7,707 bbls. Flour, 40,738 bushels Wheat, 30,531 bush. Corn, 12,247 bushels Oats, 9,050 bushels Malt, 362 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,206 bbls. Whisky.

COTTON—Sales have been made of only 500 bales at former quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been moderately active, to-day,—the demand having been fair for home use, and good for export. Prices have not varied materially. Sales have been reported of only 19,600 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 30; extra State at $5 40@$5 60, mainly at $5 45@$5 50; superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 35@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 40@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 60@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@	$5 30
Extra State	5 40	@	5 60
Superfine Western	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@	6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@	5 65
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 70	@	5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 85	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@	5 70
Extra Genesee	5 85	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@	7 50

Southern Flour has been in fair request, at old rates. Sales have been made of 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in inquired for, including superfine at $5 15@$5 25, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 750 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 45@$4 15 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 40@$3 50 for Western; $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—WHEAT has been more active to-day. The demand has been good, chiefly for export, and holders have met it freely, at about former quotations. Sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels including White Canada, at $1 48; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 39; Amber Iowa Spring, to arrive soon, at $1 34; Milwaukee Club, part to arrive, within a range of from $1 30½@$1 33, chiefly at $1 30½@$1 31½; Chicago Spring, at $1 26@$1 27, and Canada Club on private terms, ℔ bushel. CORN is steadily improving. Sales to-day, 50,000 bushels, at 64c.@64½c., for heated and damp mixed Western; 65c.@66c., chiefly at 65c @65½c. for sound Mixed Western; 76c. for white Southern, and 68c@69c. for yellow Northern and Southern ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive at 80c.@82c. ℔ bushel. 1,500 bushels were sold. Oats are in demand, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@38c. ℔ bush.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at rising prices, and sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., including New Mess at $19; Old Mess at $18 12½; New Prime at $13 87½@$14; and Old Prime at $12 50@$12 62½ ℔ bbl. Cut meats continue in request, but are held above the views of buyers. Lard is salable and steady; the day's transactions add up 300 tcs. and bbls., at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef rules quiet, yet steady; sales, 220 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 9c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 1,050 bales Cotton at 5 32d.@3-16d. ℔ lb; 600 bbls. Flour, chiefly at 2s. 1½d.; 16,000 bush Wheat, in bags, at 8½d.@8¾d.; 100 pkgs. Butter and 250 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s., and 200 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. For London, 5,000 bbls. Flour, at about 3s.; 600 bush. Wheat, in bags, at 9c., and 50 tons Oil on p. t. For Glasgow, 5,000 bush. Wheat at 8½d., and 5 tons Oil on p. t.

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DR. HAMMOND'S New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self induced consumption, and all other Special Diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes, the young particularly. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

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NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.—At a regular meeting of the Union, held May 5, 1860, the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That for the future the names of members shall be taken by the Financial Secretary from the Constitution, and in no case shall the Financial Secretary publish as in "good standing" any name which shall not have been signed to the Constitution; and that the Recording Secretary transcribe into the book containing the Constitution the names of all members hereafter admitted by card.
P. H. BROWNE, President.
D. W. FLYNN, Recording Secretary.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH—NO. 62 EAST 9TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. This R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and later, if desired. For ladies, exclusively, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. On Sundays open for gentlemen only, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.
THEO. GEBEKE.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1856.*

THE SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTING AND DISPENSING ROOMS OF DOCTOR CHARLES D. HAMMOND, pupil of the celebrated Ricord, the French Special Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent Surgeons of this City, are at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., (first floor up stairs,) New-York. Office hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evenings. *Consultations en Français.*

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 25th-st., two doors from 3d av. Room No. 1.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE STANTON-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church having sold their church property in Stanton-st., will worship on next SABBATH, July 8, and until their new church edifice is erected, in the Lecture Room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, northeast corner of Fourth-av and 23d st. Preaching by the Pastor Rev JOSEPH SANDERSON, every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A M Families and individuals not attached to any particular church are specially invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION—LAMARTINE Hall, corner 8th-av and 29 h-st.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M, and 7½ P. M. Rev. M. CUMMINGS, Minister. Religious services also at Greenpoint EVERY SUNDAY, in 5th-st., between Messerole-st. and Norman-av., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Rev. E. FAY, from Antioch College, O., will preach NEXT SUNDAY, July 8 Subject for the morning service, *Theodore Parker as a Theologian.*

THE CHURCH OF GOD, NO. 131 SANDS-STREET, BROOKLYN. PUBLIC LECTURE. Elder M. B. CZECHOWSKI will lecture on *The Fulfillment of Prophecy—Was St Peter ever at Rome? A curious dream of Archbishop Hughes in this matter.—Preparatory to the Fifth Universal and Everlasting Kingdom, &c.* Every FIRST DAY, (Sunday,) at 10 A. M., Po Polsku, (in Polish,) at 2½ P. M. in French; and at 7 o'clock, EVENING, in English.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7¾ o'clock P. M The subject of the Evening discourse will be *The Trial and Reward of Heroic Faith.* Strangers and others are invited. Seats free. Lecture on WEDNESDAY and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 8 o'clock.

THE BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold its regular meeting in the rooms corner Washington and Concord sts., TUESDAY EVENING, 10th inst., exercises commencing at 8 o'clock. Essay by AUSTIN ABBOTT, Esq. Subject—*Planning for the Future.* Young men, (especially new-comers,) are cordially invited to be present.
L. N. HOLMES, Chairman, L. & M. Com.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D NORTHRUP, the Pastor elect of the Park Congregational Church, has returned from England, and will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, July 8, at 10½ A. M., and at 8 o'clock, P. M. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NOTICE.—CHRISTIAN ISRAELITE SANCTUARY, NO. 108 FIRST-STREET.—Rev. I. L. BISHOP having gone on his annual missionary tour, there will be no preaching in the English language until his return, when due notice will be given.
F. THOMAS, J. F. FOWLER, } Trustees.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts Divine services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., 3½ o'clock P. M., and a prayer meeting in the evening, at 7¾ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Friday evening, prayer meeting, at 7¾ o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Tillary st., Brooklyn, Rev. ADAM MCCLELLAND, Pastor. Communion service TO-MORROW MORNING, commencing at 10½ A. M. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. B. LEE, of the Green av. Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Seats free to strangers.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State, near Hoyt st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor elect, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN; also in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY, of Brooklyn, has located in the Institute, corner Concord and Washington sts. Rev J. L. HATCH lectures on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M., on *The Present Aspect of the Sunday Question.* Free seats, and free discussion.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, minister, will preach as usual in the Chapel, Trenor Hall, corner Broadway, entrance in 34th-st., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at ¼ before 8 o'clock. Bible Class at 9½ A. M., and Sunday School at 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, previous to his visit to Great Britain, on the "Mission and method of the Church of God against organized iniquities." Service at 7½ o'clock.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—DR R. T. HALLOCK will Lecture in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday), July 8, at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*Spiritualism considered as a power on earth.* Conference at 3 o'clock, P.M. same place.

PALACE GARDEN, MUSIC HALL, FOURTEENTH-st., near 6th av.—Rev. FRANK REMINGTON, Pastor of the North Baptist Church, will preach at the above place TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and also at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the corner of Christopher and Bedford sts.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, Rector of All Saints Church, by request will preach his sermon appropriate to the present aspect of the times, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4, and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. A. R. ABBOTT, OF SOUTH DEDHAM, Mass., will preach for the Fourth Universalist Society, of Brooklyn, at their place of worship, Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 4 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Public invited to attend.

THE NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., having been thoroughly repaired, will be reopened SUNDAY, July 8. It has also been furnished with an organ. Services 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Rev. L. H. VAN DOREN, Pastor.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at the Hall northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at 10½ o'clock. The Hall will be closed in the evening, and will continue closed until the first Sunday in September.

BIBLE SPIRITUALISM.—THE ABOVE WILL be the theme TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 8th, at 3 P. M., at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., by Dr. LUDINGTON. Preaching in the MORNING at the usual hour by S. C. HANCOX (a blind man.) Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor. Rev. E. L. JANES. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

THE GREAT TRIBULATION.—S. S. SNOW, B. M. G., will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, on the *Prophecies fulfilled in the Present and Immediate Future of the Church and the World.* Seats free.

REV. HENRY D. NORTHRUP, PASTOR OF the Park Congregational Church, Brooklyn, after an absence of eight months, returned in the *Edinburg*, from Liverpool, on the 5th, and will commence preaching to his Church TO-MORROW.

NORFOLK-STREET NEW METHODIST Episcopal Church, in Norfolk-st., between Grand and Broome-sts. Rev. JAMES O. ROGERS will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Evening, at 7¾ o'clock. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Dr. LUDINGTON will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Spiritualism of the Bible.* Elder HANCOCK, a blind preacher, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bible-class at 2. Seats free.

FRENCH THEATRE, OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—Will be opened on SUNDAY EVENING for religious worship. Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, of the Calvary Baptist Church, will officiate. The public generally are cordially invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.—In charge of Rev. ROBERT G DICKSON; residence No. 186 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. J. HAYWARD at 3 in the AFTERNOON. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR, BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO MORROW (Sunday,) the 8th. The services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ in the EVENING. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sermon in the evening: *The Trial of Christ at Jerusalem.* Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. E. WITHEY, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½; AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING 7½ o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—LAMARTINE HALL, 29TH-st. and 8th-av.—Conference every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock. Mrs. FRENCH, a celebrated Trance Medium, will speak next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M., for others willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW, morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broadway and 8th-av. Rev. Dr. PORTER will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. W. H. FERRIS at 7½ in the EVENING.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. D. F. REMINGTON at 8 o'clock P. M.

MILLERITE MEETING AT THE CORNER of Grand and Elizabeth sts.—TO-MORROW, preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by a blind Millerite. Come and hear the blind man read the Bible.

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BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
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SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—ETON BOY—LA GISELLE. Evening—POCAHONTAS—LA GISELLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LALLAH ROOKH—YOUNG ACTRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—TYCOON—SLASHER AND CRASHER.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—IRELAND AS IT IS—GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW—HANDSOME JACK, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: OUR IRISH COUSIN—Evening: ALINE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND BROADWAY—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 386—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship *Fulton*, which left Southampton on the 27th ult., and passed Cape Race on Thursday evening, we have a somewhat later dispatch than was received by the *Parana*, on the 27th, from Galway. The propositions of the Council of the Neapolitan Government, mentioned in the dispatch published yesterday, were said to have been accepted by the King, on certain conditions, but what these conditions are is not stated. During GARIBALDI'S operations against Messina, the National Guard were to occupy the different positions at Palermo. It is stated positively that LOUIS NAPOLEON had determined not to recognize the annexation of Sicily and the Romagna to Piedmont. The Liverpool cotton market exhibited a declining tendency. Consols were quoted at 93¾@93¾ for account, ex dividend.

The Telegraph-line west of the Mississippi having been completed as far as Fayetteville, Ark., we receive the Overland Mail news, embodying San Francisco advices to the 15th June, and fuller returns of the Oregon election, from that point. From California there is nothing of particular moment. A special election was to be held in the city and County of San Francisco, on the 3d inst., to determine whether bonds should issue to the amount of $600,000, in aid of the San Francisco and San José Railroad. Trade generally was without animation. The Oregon election returns are not yet sufficiently full to determine the result. Material changes have occurred, since last year, in the political complexion of most of the counties, and both parties were hopeful of having secured the members of Congress. Accounts seem to indicate, however, that a sufficient number of Republicans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats had been elected to the Legislature to insure the defeat of Gen. LANE and DELAZON SMITH for the United States Senate. The excitement in Arizona, relative to the gold discoveries, still continued, and it was believed that, as soon as rain fell in sufficient quantities, in the mining district, to insure a supply of water, rich returns would be obtained. The auriferous region is represented to be nothing more than a desert.

JACOB S. HARDEN, for the murder of his wife by poison, was executed at Belvidere, N. J., yesterday afternoon. In another column we give a full report of the proceedings on the occasion. Great crowds were in attendance, and men, women and children vied with each other in the vain attempt to catch a glimpse of the sickening spectacle. The prisoner conducted himself with great coolness, manifesting but little feeling and no emotion of any account. His partings with his father, his spiritual advisers, his attendants and others, evinced a total absence of human feeling, and a disregard of even conventional decency. He died easily. His remains were given to his parents, who will consign them to their final resting place on his father's farm at Blairstown, N. J., this afternoon.

Gen. LANE'S letter accepting the nomination by the Seceding Convention at Baltimore for the Vice-Presidency is published. He accepts the platform of the Convention as a true exposition of the principles of the Democracy, and the only one through which the evils which threaten the Confederacy can be averted. The letter is given elsewhere.

Mayor WOOD issues a manifesto, relative to the duty of the National Democracy in the State of New-York in particular, and of the whole country in general, in the present Presidential crisis. It is written in answer to an inquiry addressed to him by JOHN J. VAN ALLEN, Esq., of Schuyler County, and may be considered significant as indicating a movement which will probably be sought to be initiated, for carrying the election as against the Republican nominee. He expresses his full conviction that if the respective friends of DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE place distinct tickets in the field in every State, LINCOLN will be elected. In this contingency he proposes that a DOUGLAS ticket shall be run exclusively in the Northern and Western States, and a BRECKINRIDGE ticket in the South, which will insure the defeat of LINCOLN, when the Democratic Electors can either agree upon one of their nominees, or upon some other man—thus keeping the National Government in the hands of the Democracy, and retrieving their position in the State of New-York. In accordance with his convictions of duty in this respect, Mr. WOOD announces his intention of supporting DOUGLAS.

About one hundred of those in favor of the election of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, met in Irving Buildings, last evening, and appointed a Committee to organize a "Central Committee" and a Committee to make arrangements for a BRECKINRIDGE and LANE mass meeting, on the 18th inst.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club last evening, after a spirited and personal debate, indorsed the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON over BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, by a vote of 15 to 9. A number of the Breckinridge men, office holders, withdrew from the Club.

A dispatch from Utica announces the arrest of FREDERICK HOFFMAN, the missing Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He was arrested at Trenton Falls, Oneida County. There is a charge against him of forging two checks of $1,500 each, besides his complicity in the over-issue of the stock of the Company by which he was employed.

The Seventh Regiment was occupied yesterday in getting "Camp Scott" in perfect military order. They had a fine parade in the evening. The members of the Regiment are fast pouring in, and it is believed that nearly the entire number of which it is composed will be present some time during the ten days of the encampment. The Staten Island Railroad and ferry afford means of reaching the camp-ground at all hours of the day, and of returning to the City as late as 10 P. M.

A complimentary dinner was given at the Lafarge House last evening to the officers of the *Great Eastern*, at which speeches were made by Capt. HALL, JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., and others. The dinner was given by the proprietors of the *New-York Illustrated News*.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, requested the Street Commissioner to furnish information as to why the small cars are not run on the Fourth-avenue road, to Forty-second-street, in accordance with the City ordinance. They also requested the Comptroller to inform them in relation to the authority under which a ferry-slip is made in the Battery extension.

Yesterday, Mr. DA COSTA, of the brig *Kate*, who was arrested by Capt. FAUNCE, on suspicion of having engaged her for the Slave-trade, was discharged from custody by Judge BUSSELL, in the Court of General Sessions, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. He was immediately taken into custody, before he left the Court-room by Deputy-Sheriff O'KEEFE, on a warrant issued by a Judge of the United States Court, on a charge of having been indicted, four years ago, for complicity in the notorious "*Brahman*" slave case.

There was increased firmness in stocks yesterday, and some excitement, as well as buoyancy, on part of the Western share list. Galena advanced to 65¼ per cent. New-York Central closed 82¾@¼, and sales of Erie were made in the afternoon at 19¾. Money is quoted ¼ per cent. easier in rates, and Exchange on Europe dull at last figures.

The transactions in Flour and Wheat were more extensive. The changes in prices were not important. Corn was brisker and dearer. Provisions, Sugars and Coffee, Rice, Tallow, Hay and Hops were in moderate request. A fair inquiry prevailed for Whisky. Fish, Candles, Dyewoods, Hides, Leather, Naval Stores, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Cotton and Tobacco were inactive. The increased firmness of shipowners restricted freight engagements.

American Institutions Tested by Experience—Mr. Everett's Oration.

The London *Times* was not far wrong when, in commenting on Earl GREY'S recent attack upon the political organization of the United States, it declared a loss of confidence in the institutions which it has itself deliberately adopted to be the greatest misfortune which can befall a nation; and under this affliction it solemnly pronounced America to be writhing. We endeavored to show, shortly after this opinion had been enunciated, that, whatever truth there might be in the charges made against our system of government, our material progress during the eighty-three years of our national independence was one long and splendid refutation of the allegation that the faith of the people in their laws had in the smallest degree diminished. Institutions which tempt immigrants to the tune of a million a year for three generations, to place themselves, their fortunes and their children, under their protection, under which commerce had been developed with a rapidity unknown in history, and under which enterprise bordering on rashness had become a national trait, might possibly be a failure, but nothing was more certain than that the people did not think so. Commercial caution is the characteristic of those who fear for the future. The dauntless courage which gives the wildest venture a temporary success is the product of the profoundest faith and the strongest hope. There is no test by which the confidence of a people in the political system under which they live, can be so surely ascertained as their readiness to invest their savings; and, judged by this, there is no people in the world less open to the charge of doubting the stability of their own laws than the American.

EDWARD EVERETT has worthily devoted the Fourth of July to the discussion of the other and more important branch of the case, and in the able and lucid Address which we publish elsewhere, labors to show that not only do American institutions possess the confidence of the American people, but that they deserve it. Our Constitution, like that of all other countries, has its weak points, because there is nothing which is in any degree dependent on the good sense, virtue and moderation of men, which will not in some respects sorely fail. But we are not called upon to prove that our Government, or laws, or manners are perfect,—that they exhibit no flaw, and never get out of order. Inasmuch as it is Europe, and especially England, that has arraigned them at the bar of public opinion, it is enough for the purposes of this discussion, and in fact for all other purposes, to show that they have been as successful as those of any other country, and more successful than those of most other countries. Institutions can only be judged by their fruits. They are intended to result in security for persons and for property, in the development of individual activity, in the encouragement of commerce, of the arts, science and literature, in the protection of individual rights at home and abroad. A State in which all these are secured in the fullest degree, is the ideal State of all political philosophers. No State has ever achieved them perfectly, but we should like to know which of the civilized States it is whose institutions have so much to show after eighty-three years of trial as ours?

It is alleged that our laws are badly administered, that our judiciary is corrupt, and that individuals are at the mercy of the mob. All history testifies that wherever such a state of things as this prevails, commerce and industry decline, wealth disappears, and the nation settles down into the stagnation of Turkey, of Venice, and of Hindostan. Is our commerce declining? Are our manufactures dying out? Are the rich hoarding their money? Has all material progress ceased, and is each man intent only on saving what he has got, in despair of accumulating any more?

These are questions which happily need no answer. In all the results of good government—in all those things, in short, which have never yet been seen except in company with an impartial and efficient administration of justice, we are far in advance of every country in Europe—far in advance of England herself. Englishmen are constantly sneering at the intense devotion to pure logic by which French politicians are marked, and glorying in the practical turn of the Anglo Saxon mind, which leads the British statesman always to ask, "Will a measure work? will its results be good?" and never, "Is it consistent? is it a legitimate deduction from such and such great principles?" No Englishman should, therefore, ask us to prove our political wisdom by pure reasoning. The British Constitution itself is not a symmetrical and faultless fabric. Its admirers defend it against the logicians by pointing to British commerce and colonies and population and riches. We, in our turn, defend our Government by pointing to the comfort, the wealth, the activity, the liberty of the thirty-two millions who have grown up under it, and who revere it.

Another of the fears of our English censors was well expressed by Lord MACAULAY, when he prophecied that we should ere long have to sacrifice our liberties in order to save our civilization. In other words, they profess to see in the reign of an "unbridled democracy" imminent danger to the arts and sciences and to the graces of life. We have not space to show that the democracy is under restraint, but it is no hardship to be obliged to confine ourselves to the old Anglo-Saxon argument, which Englishmen, of course, will appreciate, by asking to have the democracy judged by its fruits; by inquiring whether it has during the last thirty years produced no authors or artists of note; whether the production of a PRESCOTT, and MOTLEY, and BANCROFT, and IRVING, and BRYANT, and HAWTHORNE, and STOWE, and LONGFELLOW, are so many downward steps towards barbarism? Whether the appearance of CHURCH and CROPSEY are triumphs of brutality? Whether MORSE'S telegraph, and HOE'S presses, and STEERS' ships, and the thousand marvels of American ingenuity which now soften labor and promote human comfort in every quarter of the globe, are the final efforts of a nation whose sun is setting in ignorance, disorder and corruption?

We may take comfort, too, in the story of England's own struggles. Our corruption will not look so hopeless when we remember the wholesale purchase of boroughs in Ireland by the Duke of WELLINGTON, and the wholesale purchase of members of Parliament by HUDSON, the Railway King. Our dealings with foreign nations may be made to bear a little brighter aspect, by a perusal of the story of British dealings with neutrals during the war with NAPOLEON. We mention these things not by way of retaliation, but to show the folly—in discussing the future of communities of our race—of rushing hastily to conclusions; of arguing from isolated abuses a total loss of recuperative and reformatory energy. Our course is clear, clearer far than that of the party in England which is now using our short-comings as a means of resisting those changes in their own Administration which the times demand. We are prepared to do confidently and cheerfully what they shrink from in terror; to rely implicitly on the good sense of the masses; to find our only safety in their power and their intelligence; and we shall only have too much reason to be proud and happy if the next eighty years sees as much of honor abroad and prosperity at home result from this course, as during the last eighty years it has showered on us in such rich abundance.

The Neapolitan Movement.

We are now informed that the young King of Naples, after vowing that he would abdicate his throne and leave his capital city at the mercy of his lazzaroni, armed and unarmed, rather than recognize the right of revolution, has been brought to terms by the echo from Vesuvius of the thunders of Etna, and that he has offered a liberal Constitution to the people whom he was lately consigning to the scaffold and the dungeon for asking it. This intelligence, brought yesterday by the *Fulton*, still requires confirmation; and the constitutional promises of Bourbons in despair are too well known in history to inspire any particular interest.

The princes of this family govern themselves in politics as the enemy of mankind is reported to do in matters of hygiene and religion. The old distich which tells us that

"When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be,
But when the devil got well, the devil a monk was he,"

exactly describes the course of every King in Europe during the revolution of 1848, and the reaction of 1849, unless we are to except King GEORGE V. of Hanover, who from the most odious has become not the least popular of German sovereigns, simply in virtue of the fact that he made his people no promises in the day of their power, and consequently broke none in the day of their weakness. But there is no Royal race to which it comes so closely home as to the Bourbon House of Naples, and if the news we publish to-day be true, the son of FERDINAND II. has just proved himself a true scion of the parental stock. In the face of the attitude taken up by FRANCIS II. since the peace of Villafranca, his present offer of liberal reforms is the most alarming indication which his people could have of their prospects under his reign. It was to be expected and might have been endured that a weak and bigoted young monarch bred in the school of Austria should be insensible to the ideas and contemptuous of the progress of the age in which he lives. But that he should lack the courage of his own conviction—that the Prince who ordered his mercenaries in May to bombard one of his fairest cities, should propose in June to embrace the doctrines which he had so savagely persecuted—this is a revelation of falsehood and cowardice which kills all hope from the man in whom it appears. The statement that, in accepting the necessity of a constitutional administration, FRANCIS II. also accepts an alliance with Piedmont, is much more promising. Whatever the weakness or the baseness of the Neapolitan prince may be, a practical confederation of Naples with Sardinia would effectually paralyze the Austrian party at the Neapolitan Court, and launch the Neapolitan people irreversibly on that path of political culture and social improvement in which they still have so much lost ground to make up. Such an alliance might, indeed, defer the day of formal Italian unity, but only to make it brighter and more durable when at last it shall dawn.

The complete severance of Sicily from the Neapolitan crown, taken in conjunction with this Sardo-Neapolitan alliance, would virtually incapacitate the Neapolitan dynasty from all active exertions in a reactionary sense; and the example of England under the first Princes of the House of Hanover has shown that a nation, in favorable circumstances, may make signal and solid advances in civil freedom, in spite of the nominal dominion of a vulgar and vicious and despotically-tempered King.

It is to be feared that we are over-much given, in this age of steam and telegraph, to inferring from the rapidity with which the material world moves in our time, that a like swiftness is feasible in the changes and crystallizations of the social and the political world. We have grown so familiar with colossal revolutions accomplishing in a few weeks or years the apparent work of centuries, that we are in danger of forgetting the difficulties and delays still inherent in the revision of many existing institutions. A generation which has seen distance annihilated by electricity and heard England talking with America across the Atlantic, which has seen the commerce of the world doubled in a decade, and new empires spring up like the prophet's gourd, may be excused for expecting that everything which is begun within its lifetime shall be finished before it expires. But it will be as well for us to remember that if we are the heirs of the past we are not the consummate flower of humanity. There will remain much to be done in this world, long after every eye which gleams with interest to-day shall be dimmed, and every brain which throbs with plans to-day shall be stilled. Such an achievement as the reconstruction of Italy is the destined work, not of a single hero, nor of a single army of heroes. It will demand infinite pains, and patience, and skill. Already, in liberated Sicily, while the white flag of the Bourbons still flies over Messina, and the army of independence is still recruiting, the old dissensions of 1848 threaten to reappear, and vex the great soul of the Liberator with their bewildering pettiness and their odious clamors. Already the Provisional Minister is assailed for delaying to put to the vote the question of annexation, and GARIBALDI is beset with entreaties to put down this obnoxious secretary, and to dismiss the other questionable patriot.

Those who best know the undeveloped and passionate character of the people of the Neapolitan mainland will be most anxious that the new Italian kingdom may be spared, if possible, the trial and peril of a sudden fusion with the millions of South Italy, fresh from the demoralizing despotism of the last forty years. If the coalition of the Italian States around the standard of Sardinia can be accomplished gradually, without sacrificing any substantial right of any of the Italian people, it may well be worth while for Naples to endure a little longer the presence of her Bourbons, shorn of their power of mischief, and reduced to play the part which their royal cousin has filled in Spain since the utter overthrow of the system of FERDINAND VII.

An Awkward Dilemma.

The position of being between the upper and nether millstone has long been proverbially unpleasant. Perhaps new forms of old ideas are all that we can expect in these days. Certainly, that idea remains the same, when put into the shape of being "between a Collector and a District-Attorney," an instance of which our readers will find in our law reports this morning. It seems that in January last, a firm of this City imported a lot of plate-glass, of which they made entry at the Custom-house, valuing it at about $4,400. The Custom-house appraisers raised its value to upwards of $7,000. This appraisement was naturally distasteful to the importers, who appealed from it, and on a new appraisal, by merchant appraisers, it was cut down to about $5,400, and, thereupon, the Collector, in April—for all these proceedings had taken some time—instituted a suit to forfeit the glass for undervaluation. This suit, of course, was brought in the United States District Court. The importers, being desirous of having their goods to use in their business, applied to the District-Attorney, stating that they wished to give bonds for the value of the goods and take them, and would fix the value at either of the appraised values, as he should choose. "Oh, no," says the District-Attorney, "I don't know anything about those appraisements. You must have new appraisers appointed by the Court, under the statute, to get at the amount for which you must give bonds. So, after some further delay the new appraisers were appointed by the Court, and they fixed the value at about $4,200, being less than the invoice value. For this amount, then, the importers gave their bonds, and then went to the collector to pay him the duties, and take their goods. "Oh, no," says the collector, "I don't know anything about that Court appraisement, and I won't take your duties, nor let you have your goods, unless you give bonds to the amount of the highest of my appraisements." The importers thereupon apply to the Court to help them, but the Court says, "I have no power to give you your goods unless you furnish a certificate from the Collector that you have paid your duties, and if the Collector won't give you one, I can't make him. Your case seems to be hard, but the act has not given me the power." What is an importer to do in such a case? Certainly such an arbitrary exercise of power does not exactly consist with our republican ideas. The Collector might as well have required bonds in five times the appraised value of the goods as in the amount he did. That officers of the Government who apply to the Courts to aid them in enforcing the laws, should refuse to be governed themselves by the laws, which relate to the proceedings in Courts, and shield themselves behind the lack of power in the Courts over them, cannot but have an injurious effect upon a people too prone to avoid or refuse obedience to authority.

Public opinion should be prompt to follow with condemnation every such arbitrary and oppressive act on the part of a public servant which is made known, not only for itself, but because every such one is pretty surely one of a class, nine out of ten of which remain unknown. The victims are slow to make their difficulties public, because they are at the mercy of the official who may grind them with more harshness even the next time they come within his reach. But this makes it all the more necessary for the Press to call the public attention to such cases when they come before it.

Democratic Doctors.

Mayor WOOD is turning his attention to the healing art. He is becoming anxious for the health and prosperity of the Democratic Party. Not repenting of his own agency in dividing and distracting it hitherto, but consoled therefor by the personal profit he has reaped from the process, he is now intent on healing its divisions, and adopting some policy which shall prevent the spoils of office from passing into other hands.

Naturally enough, Mr. WOOD is not very fastidious as to the means by which this result may be accomplished. Differences of principle should not for a moment prevent true Democrats from doing anything that may be necessary to save the Party from impending destruction. To be sure, Mr. WOOD *has* principles; and if he and his friends had only been admitted into the Charleston Convention as the representatives of the Democracy of New-York, he would have been very happy to promulgate and sustain them. He believes slaves to be property,—just as much as oxen or horses,—and as such entitled to full recognition and protection, at the hands of the Federal Government, in the Territories and wherever the Constitution is the supreme law. He and his delegation would have voted unanimously in favor of this position if they had been admitted.

Mayor WOOD has vindicated the action of the Charleston Convention, and carried joy to the hearts of the New-York Democracy, by this very frank avowal. He leaves no lingering doubt in the minds of that party in this State, as to the propriety of his exclusion. If New-York had cast her vote in favor of that principle, the Republicans would have swept the State by a hundred thousand majority, against any candidate whom the Democrats might have nominated. The Democrats of New-York do not believe in any such doctrine. They do not believe that it is the duty of Congress to protect slave property in the Federal Territories. And they voted for the nomination of DOUGLAS solely and exclusively because he does not believe it.

With characteristic contempt of consistency, alike of principle and of logic, Mr. WOOD thinks that the Democrats of New-York ought to vote for Mr. DOUGLAS, in spite of his contemptuous and defiant repudiation of the very principle which Mr. WOOD deems essential to the Democratic Party. His plan for saving the party is to run two candidates, in opposite sections and upon opposite platforms, and then to combine their strength afterwards. Mr. DOUGLAS is to be run at the North on the ground of *hostility* to Congressional intervention for the protection of Slavery. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is to be run at the South as the champion of such intervention. When each has carried his own section, they are expected to agree on some common policy, or *toss up* to decide between them! This is Mr. WOOD'S scheme for settling a grave question of constitutional law.

Mayor WOOD'S nice little plan will not work. It might answer for a Ward or City contest,—but it will not do for a national canvass. It is too narrow, too dishonest, too baldly the scheme of spoils-hunters and political gamblers, ever to receive the support of the American Democracy. Besides, it is scouted everywhere by the leaders of both sections. The Douglas men ask no quarter, and his enemies will grant no compromise. Mr. BUCHANAN says openly and imperatively that *war to the knife* is and must remain the policy of the Administration towards Mr. DOUGLAS. Every office-holder in this City and elsewhere will be required to keep step to that music. The heads of important posts have already received their orders, and will be expected to act accordingly. Mayor WOOD'S plan cannot be carried into execution.

Prince Albert's Blunders.

Prince Albert has generally been unfortunate in those of his public appearances in which he has ventured to touch on political questions. He speaks and writes English well, and has managed to identify himself with the country and the people in a great many things, but on matters of Government he has never been able to rid himself of the old leaven of German despotism. He shoots, hunts, and dines—lives and looks very like an English gentleman—but when he discusses politics, he talks like an Austrian Prime Minister, or a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. He gave great offence to the British public in 1854, when Crimean disasters were at their height, by informing it at a public dinner that "Constitutional Government was on its trial." As Constitutional Government had existed in England for four hundred years with great success, and had been found during the whole of that period productive of far more strength and prosperity than any other kind, and as the Prince himself owed his wife and his allowance to its triumph, this declaration of his Royal Highness' views was generally considered on the whole a still stronger indication of impudence than of bad taste. More recently HUMBOLDT'S publication of the Prince's opinions upon the wrongs of the Irish and the Poles, revealing the fact that he considers neither of them have anything to complain of, have confirmed many people in the opinion that he would feel a little more at home at Vienna than at Windsor. In order, however, to remove all doubt from the public mind of the contempt which he entertains for all the most glorious traditions of English history, as well as for all the most valuable doctrines of the British Constitution, he delivered himself, at a recent dinner of the officers of the Grenadier Guards, of which he is honorary Colonel, of the following trash:

"But, gentlemen, the duty of the British soldier is, unfortunately, not confined to opposing the external enemies of his country. It has been his fate sometimes to stand in arms even against his own countrymen—a mournful task, which, I trust, we shall never see again imposed upon him. (Cheers.) In such circumstances the soldier is upheld by the consideration that while implicitly obeying the commands of his sovereign to whom he has sworn fidelity, he is purchasing for his country by his blood that internal peace and supremacy of the law which form the only basis of the liberties as well as the prosperity of the nation. (Cheers.) This regiment, originally sprung from the Royalists who clung to CHARLES II. during his exile, have always proved true to their Sovereign, whether they contended on the field of Sedgemoor in defence of JAMES II. against the Duke of MONMOUTH, or heroically struggled for five long years in the cause of GEORGE III. against his revolted American provinces."

When it is remembered that the royalists who clung to CHARLES II. were simply a band of conspirators, fresh from a most desperate and bloody attempt to subvert English liberty, and cement the Government into a pure despotism, and that their subsequent restoration to power inaugurated the disgraceful *régime* which ended in the revolution of 1688, and gave the Crown to the House of Hanover and to Queen VICTORIA, we cannot help admiring the calm stupidity which led His Royal Highness to congratulate the regiment on owing its origin to the most miserable crew of debauchees and adventurers by which any country was ever afflicted. The allusion to the battle of Sedgemoor is hardly more felicitous. The victory was a shameful feat, shamefully performed, and it was achieved on behalf of a man whom the nation kicked out a few years afterwards, with every mark of ignominy, and whose character was wanting in every quality for which a soldier can be supposed to have the least admiration.

The compliment conveyed in recalling the "heroic struggles of the regiment for five long years in the cause of GEORGE III. against his revolted American colonies," is not worth discussion.

If any regiment in the British army derives comfort from the remembrance of their struggles for GEORGE III. on this side of the Atlantic, it is welcome to it, but we doubt very much whether the British public will feel disposed, at this time of day, to listen quietly to a petty Prince from Germany glorifying their own troops for having taken part in a conflict of which the whole nation is heartily ashamed, which the enlightened portion of the civilized world has unanimously stamped with condemnation, and which is now universally acknowledged to have been but the first step in a deliberate attempt to reduce England herself under the yoke of a most degrading despotism. If the "heroic struggles" of the Guards in America had been successful, Great Britain would most probably be at this moment as peaceful and as contemptible as Naples, and the Prince Consort, instead of talking nonsense over dinner tables at St. James', in opulent dullness, on questions of constitutional government, would have been puzzling his brain in some Duchy of Potztausend over the ignoble problem of how to make ends meet.

Minor Topics.

—A drunken chap in Louisville attempted to enter a lady's room, but was pushed down stairs by the occupant. After reaching the bottom he picked himself up and apologetically remarked that he perceived he had made a mistake. His perceptive faculties must have been remarkably acute. It is not every one that can distinguish between a flight of fancy and a flight of stairs.

—Hon. T. F. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, has been delivering a political address in Poughkeepsie. He says that he takes no party ground, but likes the Republican platform in the main better than either of the others. He differs from some of its positions, however, and especially the one which declares the normal condition of all the territories of the United States to be freedom.

—Under the head of "Odd customs in Japan," a paragraph is going the rounds stating that, "in Japan boys become men at about fifteen years of age. They then receive new names and have their heads shaved." There is nothing very "odd" in all that as compared with the customs of our country. In America boys become men at a much earlier age. They then call their fathers names and shave assiduously for a beard. After all the customs of America and Niphon do not widely differ.

—In the stomach of an ox slaughtered lately at Valecito, California, two five-dollar gold pieces were found, one dated 1836, and the other 1856. Some one plausibly suggests that the animal chewed up a buckskin purse for the salt it contained, and thus swallowed the money. But to our thinking it is more reasonable to suppose that the animal dissipated on mint shortly before its death.

—It seemed reasonable to suppose that the ghost of JOHN BROWN was laid. As the fences and defences of Virginia had been doubled, and a special edict issued against permitting cows to run at large after a certain hour of night, it was generally understood that that particular State was safe from invasion, and with this assurance apprehension ceased, for none other was thought to be in danger. And yet it seems that Missouri is now trembling in anticipation of a raid, and the inhabitants are called upon to arm themselves with shot-guns, scythes and other impromptu weapons for the defence of their property. A "wealthy citizen of Jackson county" has smelt the negro afar off, and following the lead of his nose he discovered a stone building not far distant from Lawrence, guarded and garrisoned, with loopholes for attack, and all the ammunition and provisions of a fort. Negroes, like dusky shadows, were seen gliding around in the interior. "The plot was revealed," says the Kansas City *Enquirer*, "by an old woman who was in possession of the facts." How happy Missouri must be in the knowledge that watchful women have an especial eye to her welfare. If the same veteran brigade can be induced to mount guard, the borders of that State will never be troubled. The feminine battalion could at least milk all cows that evinced a disposition to overstep its boundaries.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE FULTON OFF CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, July 5—8 P. M.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Havre 26th, *via* Southampton 27th ult., passed this point at 4 P. M., bound to New-York. She has 93 passengers and 600 tons of freight.

The *Parana*, from St. Johns for New-York, passed here in company with the *Fulton*.

The King of Naples is said to have accepted the propositions made by his Council, for a Constitution on a liberal basis, an alliance with Piedmont, &c., on certain conditions.

The National Guard are to occupy the different positions in Palermo, during GARIBALDI'S operations against Messina.

The organization of troops and marines was progressing at Palermo.

The interview at Baden had brought about an understanding between Austria and Prussia, regarding the reorganization of the military contingent and constitution of the German Confederation.

NAPOLEON will not recognize the annexation of Sicily, Tuscany, and the Romagna, to Piedmont.

Two hundred thousand pounds in Australian gold arrived in England on the 25th.

From Washington.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS—THE QUESTION OF WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 6.

It was not until Señor ALMONTE, accredited to the Courts of France and England, had extended his diplomatic mission to Spain, that her Catholic Majesty, lately, sent a Minister to the Government at the City of Mexico.

This course on the part of Spain obtains additional significance from the fact that both France and England have, it will be recollected, recently dispatched new Ministers to that Republic. These European Governments, it is reliably ascertained, are now engaged in renewed efforts to effect a reconciliation of the contending parties in Mexico. Our own Government, as heretofore, declines to take part in the arrangement, which promises more success than when the Juarez Government was elated with the hope, now deferred, of consummating a treaty with this Government.

In quarters well informed regarding diplomatic affairs, no apprehension is entertained of hostile demonstrations by Spain against Mexico, as has been reported, the belief prevailing that her conduct will be in accordance with the conciliatory programme initiated by France and England concerning the contending factions.

It is further represented that the policy of Spain is peace, and that, while she avoids "entangling alliances," she is consolidating her power in view of the part she may be called upon to act, should Europe, at a future day, be involved in a general war.

Owing to the large drafts on the Treasury during the past week, it is said that not much more than $2,000,000 remain as available balance. The reissue of $5,000,000 in Treasury notes has, however, afforded a sensible relief.

Private letters from Arizona confirm the statements of the discovery of rich and extensive gold diggings, and the consequent general excitement on the subject.

Minister MCLANE will soon return from Mexico, as has been ascertained from an authentic source.

Arrest of Hoffman, the Absconding Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, July 6.

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, the missing Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was to-day arrested near Trenton Falls, Oneida County, by officer HUGH MASTERSON, of the independent corps of Railroad detectives. HOFFMAN is arrested on a charge of forging two checks of $1,500 each. He is also concerned in an over-issue of stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to the amount certainly of $150,000, and perhaps much more. Officers have been in pursuit of HOFFMAN since May 31. The prisoner is now in custody. He denies that he is the man sought although he has been identified by parties here.

Heavy Storm.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 5.

The Peoria papers say that the heaviest rain and thunder storm that ever visited that portion of the State passed over Peoria Sunday night, doing a large amount of damage. On the Bureau Valley Railroad seven bridges were washed away between Peoria and Washington. On the Logansport and Peoria road it will take several days to repair the damage. The loss to farmers in the vicinity of Peoria it is estimated will reach $50,000.

Explosion of a Tug-Boat.

FOUR OR FIVE PERSONS KILLED—OTHERS WOUNDED.

DETROIT, Friday, July 6.

The tug-boat *A. S. Field* exploded her boiler at 8½ o'clock this morning, tearing the vessel to fragments and instantly killing, as is supposed, four or five persons and injuring three others. Several persons on the wharf and adjoining vessels were also badly injured.

Fires.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, July 5.

A fire in this city last night destroyed the clothing store of MEYERS BROTHERS. Loss, $5,000, on which the insurance is about $4,000. The hardware store of J. W. WILSON, adjoining, was injured by fire and water to the amount of $500.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 6.

The wholesale drug store of A. B. MOADAM, on Second, below Chestnut-street, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, 10,000.

Railroad Casualty.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 5.

A collision occurred on the Michigan Central Road, near Lake Station, on Tuesday, between a wood train and a construction train, by which one employe was killed and two seriously injured.

Postponement of the Breckinridge and Lane Meeting at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, July 5.

The BRECKINRIDGE and LANE ratification meeting has been postponed to next Monday.

A Murderer Hung by a Mob.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 6.

KEPHART, the murderer of Mrs. WILLIS and her two children, near Batavia, Ia., last week, was hung in that place yesterday by a mob numbering 250.

Weather Reports.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, July 5.

The weather is intensely hot in South Carolina and Georgia. Many deaths have occurred, and the crops are materially injured.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Friday, July 6.

Wind W. Weather clear. Thermometer, 60°. Cape Race, the same.

NEWS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

From California, Arizona, Oregon, and British Columbia.

THE NEW MINING REGION IN ARIZONA.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Thursday, July 5.

The telegraph line was completed to this place yesterday.

The California overland mail coach, with San Francisco dates of the 15th ult., arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, with the following through passengers: J. W. HUTCHINSON, J. G. KITTLE, W. TALLOCH and C. CALONS.

The mail is the largest that has yet been brought overland.

CALIFORNIA.

The following summary of California news is received:

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 15.

Arrived 12th, ship *Harriet*, from New-York; sailed 14th, ship *Morning Star*, for New York.

Trade is without particular movement. Some few articles are a trifle improved but still greatly within remunerative rates, while the bulk of staple goods drag heavily and continue to show a downward tendency. The demand this week from first hands shows less animation than during that preceding. Trade with the country is steady. Dealers are stocking largely, and filling the interior with goods at low prices. Candles have improved half cent. per pound. This has brought sellers forward, and they are now offering through auction rooms. Coffee continues to rule high. Small lots only are ruling. Coal is dull but fairly maintained. Cement in good demand at $3 50 per bbl. Linseed Oil improved to 90c.@$1. Pork heavy, at a slight decline from last quotation. Bacon ¼c. better since the first of the fortnight. Hams heavy and lower: a large lot of REYNOLDS' patent offered at auction. Butter steady, with a better feeling. Lard firmer, without quotations. Rice moderately active, at an advance. Foreign Spirits quiet. Domestic dull and drooping. Raw Sugars more active, at low rates; China No. 1, 7¾c., refined quiet, 12½c. for crushed. Teas and Wines unchanged.

A special election is to be held in the city and County of San Francisco, on the 3d of July, to decide whether $600,000 in bonds shall be issued to aid in building the San Francisco and San José Railroad.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company are commencing operations at Los Angelos, so as to meet the line extending southeasterly from Vizalia, on the Butterfield route. The Company state that a continuous line from San Francisco to Los Angelos, 480 miles, will be in operation by the middle of July.

Republican ratification meetings have been held in the principal towns throughout the State since the announcement of the nominations of the Chicago Convention.

The harvest of grain has commenced in the agricultural districts. All the accounts of it are extremely favorable. The wheat and barley product will be unexpectedly large, and probably one-third will require exporting for a market.

LATEST VIA VAZALIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 16—9 P. M.

No arrivals. Sailed, *Galatea*, Callao.

Large auction sales were held to-day, with the following quotations: 600 half bbls. of extra clear Pork, inspected, $9 20@$9 30; 800 casks Reynolds' patent Hams, 9½c.@9¾c.; 1,000 boxes Candles, 18c.@18¾c.; 1,000 doz. Baldwin & Myers' pie fruits, $3 25.

No other news.

ARIZONA.

The excitement in Arizona in regard to the gold discoveries in the Meymbres continues. Many had left Tucson for the mines, and more were preparing to start.

The following was handed to the operator by Mr. HUTCHINSON, one of the through passengers, at Tucson: "I inquired for the newspaper-office at this place and was told that the printer had cleared out to the diggings. All the members of the Provisional Government had left, and talk of the mines was on every tongue. On the road I talked with a number of persons who had been at the diggings and heard various reports. Some were leaving, pronouncing the whole thing a humbug, others said they intended to go back after the rains set in. But one man only had any gold to exhibit—about four ounces which he had taken in trade. He anticipated having a good trade there, and was very sanguine of the rich yield of the mines as soon as water could be had. At last accounts there were but a few pools sufficient to pan out in, and even drinking-water was very scarce. The entire section of country in which these mines are said to exist is a desert, producing nothing upon which man or beast can subsist.

OREGON.

Returns from the Oregon election come in slowly. Official and reported returns are received from Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Umpqua, Lane, Benton, Linn, Marion, Moltmonell, Clackanas, Washington, and Yarnhill counties. In all these counties the Democratic candidate for Congress received 1,032 votes, and the Republican 1,033. The counties yet to be heard from are Wasco, Polk, Curry, Coos, Columbia, Clotsop, and Tillamook, which last year cast 752 Democratic and 600 Republican votes. Material changes have taken place this year in the counties heard from, showing Republican gains on last year's vote in some cases and material Republican losses in others. Both parties are hopeful of securing the member of Congress this year. All accounts agree that such a Legislature of Republicans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats has been elected as will insure the defeat of Gen. LANE and DELAZON SMITH for reelection to the United States Senate.

Linn County, heretofore strongly Democratic, and the residence of DELAZON SMITH, has elected four members to the State Legislature hostile to LANE and SMITH. Douglas County gives the Democratic Congressional candidate 136 majority, but elects two Republican Representatives to the Legislature.

There is no other news from Oregon.

The Port Townsend *Register* of the 6th of June continues to predict the danger of the Northern Indians making an attack upon the Puget Sound settlements.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia dates to the 9th have little news of importance.

The ship *Lawsen* arrived at Victoria from China, with 70 Chinese passengers. The *Leonidas* and the *Daniel Elliott* were overdue, with 600 more of the same kind of passengers.

The taxable property in Victoria is estimated at $15,000,000.

The Fraser River mining news is encouraging, and the mining population rather increasing, without reckoning a rush of Chinamen.

Washoe mining matters, since the apparent cessation of the Indian wars, are wearing an improved aspect, with considerable emigration in that direction. The mining accounts continue good, and doubts of the wonderful richness of several mines are no longer expressed. The gold mines are also receiving increased attention, and, in the opinion of many, are of much more importance than those of silver.

OUR CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Important Oregon Election—Klamath Gold Discoveries—The Mono Outbreak a Humbug—Washoe War Progress—A Ripe Field for Missionary Enterprise—Virtues of a Change of Venue; Judge Terry's Entertainment—A Dock Full of Representative Men—Judge Haun's Death, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, June 8, 1860.

Our crack Republican orator, Col. E. D. BAKER, some three months and a half since moved to Oregon with his family, to "devote himself exclusively to the practice of the law." He has thoroughly canvassed the State since, making speeches wherever he went. The election for a member of Congress and members of the Legislature came off on Tuesday last, and the Colonel drops down to San Francisco to talk over with his friends, the results, as day by day they are made known. Oregon, you know, has generally been Democratic by a majority of some 1,500 votes. Last year the dominant party being badly split the majority dwindled down to 16 over the united Republicans and Anti-Lecomptonites. There is no vacancy in Congress for a member from Oregon just yet, but there will be an empty seat by December, 1861, and there is no law fixing the time to elect. So, for the sake of polling a full vote for members of the Legislature, each party nominated a candidate for Congress. We get as yet but a single dispatch that indicates the issue of the struggle on Tuesday. This gives SHIEL, the Democratic nominee, 250 majority in Jackson County, which is a falling off of 150 from the majority of last year, and LOGAN, the Republican nominee, in the same county, gains 100 on his vote of a year ago. But, as one swallow does not make a Summer, so this first rumor of good news does not justify the Anti-Administration Party in getting out the big gun to rejoice over Oregon redeemed.

But more than a Congressman depends on the turn of this election. If in the Legislature of 50 members, there be found 26 on joint ballot who are disposed to throw off the yoke of DELAZON SMITH and JOE LANE, then, in all human probability, DAVID LOGAN will be elected United States Senator, to fill the place vacated by SMITH last year, and Col. BAKER to warm the seat for six years to come which Gen. LANE will leave when the present session of Congress is ended. There is a probability that on Tuesday last the ballots indirectly elected two Opposition United States Senators, and directly an Opposition Member of the House of Representatives. I suppose this event is not very probable, but some are even expecting it. For a minute, consider the consequences of such an Opposition triumph.

There is news from Klamath County evidently intended to turn weak heads. A lode of gold-bearing quartz, of astonishing richness, has been discovered near the North Fork of Salmon River, during the past week, and for a distance of six miles claims have been already staked off. The vein was discovered by CHARLES NASH & Co., and the "Nash lead" is talked of by the Humboldt Bay people as scarcely inferior in promise to the "Ish lead" of Jacksonville. The oracles—the assayers—have not yet pronounced upon it.

Some mysterious charm—some whispered wealth of silver—keeps drawing the roving, pick-and-pan people out toward Black Rock, in the Honey Lake region. Yet nobody or company ever returns from there with any authentic tale of great finds. The last organized expedition came in lately to Red Bluffs, richer only in an experience of many days' vain prospecting in the snow. Of course, they met Indians, or rather were surrounded by them, but nobody was hurt, though several of their animals were stampeded; one poor mule had his ears pinned together with an arrow, and the arrows were found in the morning sticking in the bedclothes under which the sturdy prospectors slept. The Honey Lake correspondent of a country paper remarks that there is a splendid opening for an enterprising party to steal stock, and lay the blame on the Pah-Utes.

The Indian outbreak at Mono, on Walker River, was a humbug. A gentleman just returned from there to Visalia reported the Mono Indians quiet and peaceable. The men were at their hunting, the women busy irrigating the grass-nut crop. The story of outrages, which led to an appeal to Gen. CLARK for arms and men, had its origin in the report of one FARNSWORTH, who came riding into Monoville, saying that his three partners were killed and himself wounded. The citizens investigated the case, and concluded that FARNSWORTH had murdered a Mr. HUNE and robbed him of about $1,000. That was the whole of it.

About the Washoe War. The sum total of the loss of life at the hands of the Indians in Western Utah since April 15 is 83, at least; the fate of some of the missing cannot yet be known. Of the dead, 5 fell at the massacre at Williams' Station, 7 at the Red Bluffs of the Truckee, 14 at the eastern part of the Honey Lake Section, and 55 at Major ORMSBY's engagement near Pyramid Lake.

The army in Washoe consists of 212 regulars, under Capt. J. STEWART, of the Third Artillery, and 610 volunteers under Col. JACK HAYS—three-fourths of the latter old fighters. On the 4th of June they were within ten miles of Pyramid Lake, expecting that day to move forward, and anticipating an early engagement. Gen. CLARK received last night a dispatch from Capt. STEWART, dated the 6th, stating the Captain's belief that the Indians had all fled—would refuse to join battle.

To go back a little. The regulars joined the volunteers at Williams' Station (the scene of the first massacre) on the 29th of May—the regulars crossing to that place from Virginia City by the way of the desert, the volunteers following Carson River. Col. HAYS was two hours ahead of Capt. STEWART in reaching the place of rendezvous, and well employed the leisure this gave him. He had sent a scouting party to look up the enemy, which was so successful as to stumble into an Indian camp. The savages gave chase, 150 strong, beautifully mounted and well armed with Sharp's and Minnie rifles, to the scouts, and to an outlying party of 10 whom they soon woke up. HAYS planted a reserve of 100 infantry in concealment, and with 30 horse faced the pursuers and compelled them to run. Three of the whites were wounded; several Indians were "dropped," and were carried off by the retreating savages. Young WINNEMUCKA, the Pah Ute Chief, was supposed to be of the number that fell.

What day the forces marched to the Truckee does not appear; probably it was the 31st of May. On Saturday, June 2, Col. HAYS sent ahead a scouting party of 45 men, who, when near the scene of the Pyramid Lake engagement, were attacked by Indians, and pursued. Two companies of volunteers and one of regulars reinforced the pursued party as they made a stand near the camp. In the first charge, Capt. STORRA, of the Virginia Rifles, fell, it was feared mortally wounded, though later accounts report him apparently better. Two of his men were killed, and one wounded. Four of the regulars also were wounded. But the Indians were driven back, with a supposed loss of 20 or 25 killed. Upon the field of the first battle in this vicinity, the body of Capt. ORMSBY and of 19 others have been found, none of them scalped, but all more or less mutilated by being pounded with stones.

The Washoe Relief Fund, commenced here on Saturday last, amounted, last night, to $4,000. Miss DAVENPORT gave $100.

It was suggested, on Tuesday, to start a company of 25 men from Carson City to Salt Lake, to reopen the Pony Express route. It was said that $1,300 was subscribed for the purpose in Sacramento. The *Union* Office gave $100, and telegraphed to San Francisco to see if the *Bulletin* and the *Alta* would give the same each. They responded *aye* at once. A Committee of Seven responsible and persuasive men started out to canvass the city; after spending half-a-day, they had raised only $50 more. In disgust, they gave it up. No journal of the Committee's experience has yet appeared in the papers.

A few years ago it was held necessary for the purpose of evangelizing China, to send out missionaries at great expense, who went to their up-hill work in the midst of many perils, and, when they got there, found themselves hedged in with impenetrable prejudices and edicts, that caused them to walk their little beat, almost as thoroughly excluded from contact with the heathen whom they sought to convert as a salamander in an air-tight asbestos box would be from the envious flames into which he might be cast. Now the heathen are coming over in crowds, to the very homes of the people who wish to evangelise them, and tender us a fair chance. Since the 1st of May 9 vessels have arrived in San Francisco, with 3,572 Chinese passengers on board. Of these, 430 landed yesterday. The "companies" of which they are members provide lodging for them; and, indeed, so faithfully do these organizations, which partake of the nature of guilds, fulfill their obligations, that, however decrepid or poor their members may become, the city is not heavily taxed for their care or support. Now, Christian philanthropy is not entirely negligent of these odd Mongolian immigrants. There is a school here, feebly maintained at the city's expense, to teach them the rudiments of English studies, and there is a chapel into which, for once or twice early after their arrival, they are easily led, where a clergyman somewhat versed in their tongue strives to inform them in the alphabet of the Christian religion. In Dr. ANDERSON's church I generally see one Chinaman, clipped of his tail; in Mr. LACEY's church one or more are at times visible; in some of the other churches, in modest back seats, I have frequently seen curious, long-tailed Chinamen, apparently wishing, without exciting observation, to get the hang of the strange story which these people who treat their ancestors as no better than the living are repeating so often. I am reliably informed that some Chinese women have abandoned the wretched ways in which they were brought up, and are living reputable lives. One man of intelligence, who came here to seek for gold, has gone back a missionary, and yet there must be hundreds here who have obtained no glimpse of what it is that Christians value. They are always deferential, and treat whoever approaches them with politeness. It is not wonderful that San Francisco does not furnish a considerable number of colporteurs who devote themselves to the task of winning the Chinese heart and enlightening it. But why do not the Foreign or Home Missionary Board turn their attention to this white field for their laborers? Perhaps they hold that this should be the special work of the California Churches—to look after the heathen pure and simple within their parish bounds. But none of the churches are very strong, and the materia with which they can rope in the barbarous descendants of those who in the last generation were civilized, is none too abundant.

The latest dates from Hong Kong are to the 19th of April; the news quite unsatisfactory, indeed contradictory as to whether the ultimatum of the Allies had been accepted or rejected by the Chinese.

The Elder WELLER had never seen the workings of a "change of venue," or he would not have been so indissolubly wedded to "an alibi." For our murderers, especially in high life, there is no process so popular as the "change of venue." W. H. SCOTT, who murdered Assemblyman BELL last Spring, has asked one and got it, so that his trial is not to take place in Sacramento, but in some other County where justice is not quite stone blind. Judge TERRY came into Judge HAGER's Court in San Francisco, yesterday, looking merry and hopeful, and having filed an extraordinary affidavit, moved for the inevitable change of venue. His affidavit sets forth a history of the Vigilance Committee times, and of the imminent peril that the pure Judge's neck was in of being stretched by said Committee; affirms that the present Sheriff and all his Deputies, the County Clerk and all his Deputies, and the County Judge were all either members of that Vigilance Committee, (which numbered 8,000 in its palmy days and never has been disbanded,) or sympathisers with it; that these officers would do all in their power to pack a Jury to the Judge's prejudice; that sundry newspapers have so influenced the passions of the people that the affiant verily believes a majority of them are prejudiced against him; that the friends of BRODERICK still live and hate the Judge; that the citizens of Santa Clara, San Mateo, Solano and Alameda Counties are as badly down on him as the San Franciscans themselves; for all which reasons, set forth in very strong language, he fancies that he does not stand a shadow of a chance to go unwhipped of justice in either of the Counties named. The District Attorney asked to have the motion continued over for a day, to give the city officials a chance to put in counter affidavits, which was granted. But the motion itself will be granted by Judge HAGER today no doubt.

A fellow, named FRANCISCO DURAND AVALOS, a Greaser from Mexico, has been selling the newspapers the women, and last, his own liberty. He represented to the newspapers that he was "the great bare-back rider, DURAND," and that his "Pennsylvania Circus Company" was about to open with extraordinary attractions. By shrewd management he got his advertisements published on tick, and, on the strength of the fame that types gave him, inveigled a decent Mexican girl to go to church with him last Sabbath and be married. The Mexican Consul was a friend of the girl's family, and took measures to redeliver her from the knot Father MAGAROTTO tied too hastily. AVALOS was arrested on a charge of bigamy, and a woman with a three-year old child appeared, bearing a certificate of marriage to the prisoner under another name, several years before. By degrees it came out that AVALOS had several other wives, and had shaved several business people. On a couple of charges he was sent to the Court of Sessions.

Mr. KOHLER, the wealthy fancy goods man, who was not long since accused of sending a gilded bar of lead in lieu of its weight in gold to Paris, has a very bad brother-in-law, CARL GRENOLDT by name, who was hauled up the other day before Judge COON for choking his wife. On his trial GRENOLDT made a little speech, when he intimated (as he has before done) that he made the bar of lead for a large consideration, which he has never yet had made good to him, and that KOHLER is now conspiring with Mrs. GRENOLDT to keep him in hot water and out of the way as a witness.

I happened into the Police Court while GRENOLDT was making his speech, and saw a sight that branded the cosmopolitan character of this town into my memory. In the dock sat five representative men, all of different colors. The first was a pure-blood Mexican, cream-colored, with a tint of rose in his cheeks, black arched eyebrows, glistening black hair, thickish lips and greasy eyes. The second was a Chinese crab-catcher, in a thread-bare, pale, blue frock. His tail was not over a foot long, and the part of the scalp that is generally shaved, bristled with short black hairs that stood erect as if in fright. His curtailed queue and his dilapidated Christian pants discovered the extremity of his poverty. His color was a dull nankeen, without a shade of variance. The third was an Italian, so thickly bearded that there were but few opportunities for guessing the original color of his bronzed sun-burnt face. He sat with his chin upon his breast, and his hands folded and hidden in his coat sleeves. The next was a dandy Malay, in a new suit, with clean linen and a Byron collar. His lips were a little too protruberant for beauty, as Anglo-Saxons estimate that quality. His thin black moustache lay distinct upon his dusky lip like a bow of ebony on a polished slab of Washoe ore. The last was a Congo negro, in deep mourning from the crisp "wool on the top of his head" to his heels, only except a steel-gray tint on the white of his eyes, and a double row of glistening teeth.

I have already mentioned the charge of perjury against L. B. JOSEPH, a jeweler, whose stock of goods is popularly estimated at $200,000, yet who swore before the Assessor that it was not worth over $11,500. The case caused a great fluttering among the merchants, and about all the jewelers in town were called to the stand as witnesses. J. W. TUCKER swore that defendant's stock, from what he had seen of it, must be worth $100,000. Mr. RELOSMACHER testified that he believed it was worth, in January last, over $75,000. Other men were more modest, and declined to fix a value to articles that they never handled and had only seen through a show-window. It came out that TUCKER valued his own stock at some $50,000, and yet was assessed but $25,000, on the ground that if pushed suddenly into market at auction, it would not return him more than 40 or 50 per cent. of its real worth; and that several other men were assessed for only 40 per cent. of what they valued their stock at. Judge COON sent the case up to the Court of Sessions. JOSEPH has since published a card, in which he explains how it was that in March he swore his stock not worth over $11,500; if forced to sell at auction it probably would not fetch more, though if allowed to work it off himself it might be worth to him $23,000. It was just after the holidays had cleaned him out and left him only an old-fashioned lot of goods, and before they began to make their new purchases. A Jew was whispering to me a day or two since, a vision of Paradise he once had, when JOSEPH was showing him some cards of diamonds that were kept in secluded safes, and only exhibited to promising purchasers. You should have seen how the Israelite stood transfigured as he simply rehearsed the wealth that his eyes for a moment gloated on.

The sudden death of Ex-United States Senator HAUN, at Marysville, on Sunday, the 3d, you have learned by telegraph. GLAUCUS.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT IN CAMP.

First Day of the Encampment—A Wet Night—The Routine—The Mess—Appearance of the Grounds.

The camp ground presented a brilliant scene on Thursday evening, on the arrival of the Regiment, although the universal dampness that prevailed was a source of some regret. Through the promptness of Quartermaster WINCHESTER's department, the heavy stores had all been forwarded, and the first thing to be done was the pitching of the tents. This operation was decidedly interesting, and was performed with a facility truly surprising, when it is remembered that the drill must have been entirely theoretical. At the tap of the drum nearly two hundred tents were simultaneously raised—like a small city springing up by magic. The hour until supper was spent in putting the interiors of the tents in order, and at 7½ o'clock the Regiment, after a hard day's work, partook gladly of the evening meal.

Fatigue was, however, no part of the trouble of any member, and no bar to the universal enjoyment; and, merrily the work of putting things to rights proceeded until tattoo, at 11 P. M., when out went the lights, and the Regiment was supposed to be soon wrapped in the arms of Morpheus. In fact, however, most of the Regiment, failing to sleep from the unpleasant moisture of the beds, was engaged in the amusement of conversation, singing, cheering—*sub rosa*, of course—but much to the annoyance of those who had a disposition to slumber. The challenging of the sentinels, and the cries of "Corporal of the Guard," relieved the monotony of the night, and the "wee sma' hours" were advanced ere the entire camp was quiet.

Yesterday the camp began to assume a more military appearance. Brevet-Col. SHUMWAY, the officer of the Guard for the first twelve hours, was succeeded by Capt. PRICE, and the sentries were relieved every two hours. The accomodations of the guard-house, however, were not much called into requisition, the only arrest made being that of a colored servant who was carry out a valise, as he said, *for* one of the officers at night.

During the day, the morning parade being deferred, the men off guard busied themselves in arranging their tents, cleaning accoutrements, visiting, smoking, boxing, sword and bayonet exercise, and various other resorts to kill time. Some of the tents exhibited considerable taste in the interior arrangements, the mattresses being made to assume the shape of sofas, and the uniforms and arms the decorations; some had procured carpets and matting for the floors, and brought furniture for ornament and convenience; others took pride in having their tents look rough and ready as they would in ordinary camp life.

The regulations forbade the introduction of spirituous liquor in the camp, and theoretically there was none on the ground. The officer of the day must, however, have been surprised at the large quantity of bottles containing "hair-oil," "liniment," "tooth wash," "cholera medicine," and other liquids quite common among soldiers not anxious to have their bottles examined. Luckily for the occupants of some of the tents, the mattresses were not turned over, the board floors taken up, or trunks examined, or some "medical stores" might have been what the West Point Cadets call "Hyed."

The officers of the ground for the first twelve hours were Brevet Col. SHUMWAY and Lieuts. BOSWORTH and BABCOCK; for the second twelve hours, Capt. PRICE and Lieuts. WICKSTED and HAWS; for the third twelve hours, Capt. NEVANS and Lieuts. HALSTED and FARNHAM.

The excellence of the meals furnished, and the promptness with which they have thus far been supplied, reflects great credit upon Commissary PATTAN's department, and the scene of the mess is by no means the least interesting. There are seats for eight hundred and fifty men, radiating from the centre of the huge mess-tent, and so arranged that from the officers' table the entire regiment may be viewed. The fare consists of good bread and butter, excellent hot meats and fresh vegetables, with puddings and pies for dessert, at dinner—a fare upon which most soldiers would be glad to subsist. The caterer to the Commissary Department, Mr. PERRIS, of the Jones House, has four hundred men guaranteed for the table daily. It is believed, however, that there will be at least eight hundred of the Regiment on the ground during Sunday.

Among other points of amusements of the day, the observatory of the Richmond Club, which commends a fine bird's eye view of the camp, was a favorite, and many visitors resorted thither to enjoy the scene. It is proposed to have a view of the regimental parade taken from this point. Another object of interest is the good sloop *Orbit*, which came down with the Quartermaster's stores, and ran up on the beach at high tide under a heavy nor'easter. The consequence is, she is now imbedded high and dry some six feet in the sand, and her owners will be lucky if they ever see her off again.

A stereoscopic artist was on the ground yesterday taking pictures of groups in front of Major PENN's tent. One of the finest taken contained the portraits of Adjutant LIBENAU, Quartermaster WINCHESTER, Acting Assistant Quartermaster KEMP, (Paymaster,) Commissary PATTAN, and Commissary-Sergeant CLEARMAN, and Quartermaster's Sergeant WEBB.

The great feature of yesterday's proceedings was the battalion parade in the evening at 5 o'clock. The road near the camp was lined with carriages, and several hundred ladies and gentlemen were on the ground to view the parade. The spacious field gave an excellent opportunity for all the manœuvres, and with the brilliant appearance of the regiment in full dress, the excellent drill and the inspiring music of the band, the occasion was highly interesting.

The rush of visitors to the camp has not yet commenced, and Col. LEFFERTS is not at all sorry for it, for the men are less impeded in the discharge of their duties. The Staten Island Ferry and Railroad have, however, made arrangements so that the ground may be visited at any hour of the day and evening, visitors returning with the same facility up to 10 o'clock P. M. The hours of starting are fully notified to the public in the Company's advertisements.

Already the numbers of the Regiment have been augmented by the arrival of more members, and it is believed that nearly all the corps will be present at some period of the encampment.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Trotting.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH IN PHILADELPHIA BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE AND GEORGE M. PATCHEN—FLORA WINS IN THREE STRAIGHT HEATS.

The match between *Flora Temple* and *George M. Patchen*, mile heats, best three in five, took place on the Suffolk Park Track, Philadelphia, on July 4, in presence of about four thousand spectators. About three hundred carriages were on the course, and considerable excitement was perceptible on the part of the great body of the spectators with whom *Flora* is an especial favorite in Philadelphia. The trot was to have taken place on Tuesday, but in consequence of the rain in the morning, it was postponed till the Fourth of July, although nearly two n hundred people were at the course. On the morning of the trot the sun had baked the track completely hard, which was said to be in favor of *Patchen*, as the mare is said to be rather tender in her fore feet. The betting stood, previous to the first heat, at 100 to 80 on *Patchen*. Both horses looked splendidly.

FIRST HEAT.—*Flora* had the track, and after three attempts, an even start was effected; on entering the first turn *Patchen* was rather outfooted by the little mare—his head being on her flank—and half-way to the quarter pole she had shook him clear by half a length. On the ascent of the rising ground from that point to near the half-mile pole, he steadily gained, lapping her at the quarter in 34½ seconds, being neck and neck half-way on the back stretch; and was a head and shoulders in front just as they reached the half-mile pole, which was done in 1 minute, 9½ seconds, both going at a tremendous gait amidst the utmost enthusiasm of the impulsive Philadelphian *Flora* crowd. Here *Patchen* broke up badly and was not got down to his work till *Flora* had reached the gate near the hotel, and five lengths ahead. In going round the upper turn he rapidly closed up the gap, both horses passing the three-quarter pole in 1 minute 46 seconds, and *Flora* swinging into the straight run with a lead of three lengths. The most intense excitement accompanied the remaining portion of the trot as it was seen that *Patchen* was lessening the gap at every stride, which he had almost wiped out at the gate, amidst immense cheers, divided betwixt the friends of *Flora* and *Patchen*, which had its usual effect in accelerating the speed of the mare; whilst *Patchen* got off his feet when within a dozen lengths of the distance stand, and although caught again and rapidly closing on his game little antagonist, she passed the score a length in front of him, the last quarter being done in thirty six and a half seconds, and the mile in 2 minutes 22½ seconds.

The Police of the Course was entirely useless in keeping the track clear, and the flat, broad rails on posts on each side the track were but extra stands for whoever choose to use them, along the home stretch. The arrangements on the Long Island courses are very effective in that respect, and give fair play for horses—at least on one side of the track—when they are coming in on the last brush. The cheering which ensued was accompanied by offers of two to one on *Flora*, which the friends of *Patchen* took to a considerable extent.

SECOND HEAT.—No less than five attempts to get away were frustrated by *Flora's* tantrums; she would get up on approaching the score. An even start was effected, and *Flora* made a brush for the lead, and entered the first turn half a length in advance. At the quarter pole *Patchen* lapped her in 35½ seconds. In this position they continued through the back stretch, to near the half-mile pole, which was reached in 1 minute 10¼ seconds. At this point *Patchen* showed half his length in front of *Flora*, when, in entering the turn, he got off his feet, but was caught in a moment, and at the three-quarter pole had regained his position in front. As they swung into the home stretch, he got off his feet again, and the little mare got a lead of a length and a half, when half way on the straight run. The yelling and shouting now began, amidst which he steadily shut out the gap, and passed the score with his nose at *Flora's* shoulder, in 2 minutes 21¾ seconds. The betting was now still further in *Flora's* favor, many offers of 100 to 15 being taken on her. Mr. HALL complained that *Flora* was run forty yards on going round the three-quarter turn. During some time the clouds had blackened, and soon after the conclusion of the second heat the rain descended in torrents, with several succeeding showers, making the track a sheet of mud.

THIRD HEAT.—Three false starts were made amidst a shower of rain, which increased as the heat was made. Both got away even, *Flora* taking the lead on entering the first turn, in going around which she broke up but kept her lead, passing the quarter pole in 37 seconds. This occurred again in the first half of the back stretch without loss to *Flora*, but on the approach to the half-mile pole, *Patchen* collared her and passed it with a clean lead of three lengths in 1 minute 17½ seconds. In going round the upper turn he got up but was caught, and led past the three-quarter mile pole two lengths in advance, when he made a bad break, resulting in *Flora* swinging into the home stretch two lengths in advance before he recovered his pace. This gap was gradually reduced, but *Flora* had got so steadily settled to her work that she came over the score a length in advance, amidst the greatest enthusiasm, which all the rain could not check. The heat was accomplished in 2 minutes 37½ seconds, both drivers and horses being covered with mud.

RECAPITULATION.

Suffolk Park Trotting Match—$2,000—Mile heats—best three in five, between *Flora Temple*, driven by Mr. McMANN, and *Geo. M. Patchen*, driven by Mr. TALLMAN:

Flora Temple	1	1	1
Geo. M. Patchen	2	2	2

Time.	¼-mile. m. s.	½ mile. m. s.	¾-mile. m. s.	Mile. m. s.
First heat	– 34½	1 9½	1 46	2 22½
Second heat	– 35½	1 10¼	– –	2 21¾
Third heat	– 37	1 17½	– –	2 37½

Base Ball.

EAGLE VS. MUTUAL.

These two Hoboken Clubs played an exciting game at the Elysian Fields on Friday last, when some very fine play was made, especially by the "Eagles." The "sky-scrapers" of the Mutuals, and the "let-up" in their fielding at the latter part of the game, spoiled what would have been one of the best contested games of the season, and deprived them of all the chance they had of victory. At the end of the sixth innings the runs stood: Eagle 10, Mutual 8; a very pretty game,—but in the next innings the "Eagles" put their opponents out, and through their own good play and the Mutual's bad fielding, succeeded in scoring eight runs. The three fielders of the "Eagles" showed very finely in comparison with those of the Mutual Club, Sanger making a very difficult catch, and the others seconding his endeavors by steady play. Williams was efficient as pitcher, but the other players did not seem at home in their positions, especially Commerford and Sloat, either of whom would officiate with success as short. Sloat redeemed his otherwise bad play by remarkable catch, for which he was compelled to get over considerable ground and make a very awkward turn. McMahon played finely at left field in behalf of the Mutuals, as did Beard as catcher, which, with the good batting of Wildey, Harris and Burns, were the only favorable points in the Mutual play. Brinkerhoff and Yates batted heavily and safely for four runs each, both being credited with home runs, to one of which articles Harris, of the Mutuals, was also entitled.

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	EAGLE.	Outs.	Runs.
A. B. Taylor, 2nd base	4	1	Williams, pitcher	3	3
Beard, short	4	0	Yates, 1st base	2	4
Bogert, 3d base	5	0	Brinkerhoff, c. field	2	4
H. Taylor, r. field	3	2	Sanger, l. field	3	3
Burns, pitcher	2	3	Thornell, 3d base	3	3
McMahon, l. field	2	0	Bixby, 2d base	5	1
Powell, c. field	4	0	Van Nyse, r. field	4	2
Harris, catcher	3	2	Commerford, catcher	2	3
Wildey, 1st base	1	2	Sloat, short	3	1
Total		10	Total		24

SCORER, Mr. James Cornell. SCORER, Mr. W. A. Pease.
UMPIRE—G. H. Thorne, of the Adriatic Club, Newark.

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Mutual	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	2	0	—10
Eagle	3	2	1	0	2	3	6	3	4	—24

Destructive Fire in Poughkeepsie.

LOSS NEARLY $30,000.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the carpenter shop owned by Gen. DAVIS, and occupied by Mr. WM. HASLOE, at the foot of Main-street, Poughkeepsie. The firemen were promptly upon the spot, but in a short time the building was enveloped in flames, and all attempts to extinguish them were abortive, and the building and its contents were entirely destroyed. The latter were very valuable, and consisted of all the furniture of the new Episcopal Church, the finished and unfinished work of three or four other large buildings, and between thirty and forty tool-chests belonging to the workmen, worth from fifty to two hundred dollars each, a house-carver's tools, and a new twelve-horse power planing and sawing machine, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, were also included. The damage in this shop alone will probably reach $20,000. The flames also communicated to a pile of lumber in the lumber and coal yard of DUDLEY & THOMPSON, and in a short time the whole yard was a mass of flame. The city was as light as day. The vessels near the docks were removed and anchored in the river for greater safety. The Exchange Hotel, kept by Capt. DANIEL H. TYRNER, was liable at any moment to take fire, as well as the store-house of ROSEKRANS & GAYLORD, and the lumber yard of Mr. FOSTER, but they were saved by the exertions of the firemen. All the lumber, and a large quantity of the coal was consumed, together with the new office. This loss is estimated at from eight to ten thousand dollars, upon which there was an insurance of $4,500. On the other fire the building alone was insured for $1,500, the whole of Mr. HASLOE's property not being insured. Engine No. 6 was not at the fire, as she was in this City undergoing repairs. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary. At one time it was thought that all the lumber-yards, the hotel, the vessels, and all on the dock, would be destroyed. When the fire was at its height, a steamboat passed Poughkeepsie, and on its arriving at Rondout, the firemen of that village were apprised of the conflagration, and at once chartered the steamer *Columbus*, and started for Poughkeepsie to assist in extinguishing it, but it was nearly subdued when they arrived there. The names of these companies are Lackawanna Engine Company No. 1 and Protector Engine Company No. 2. The kindness of their noble act was duly felt and appreciated. At 9 o'clock the fire was so far extinguished that three or four companies retired with their engines; but in about an hour the alarm was again given, the fire having broken out afresh; but so exhausted were the firemen, that horses were procured to bring the engines back. The fire then was speedily overcome.

KIDNAPPING IN ILLINOIS—THREE NEGROES CARRIED OFF.—A letter from Clifton, Ill., dated July 2, says: "JAMES, WILLIAM and Mr. KINGMAN's JOHN were taken last evening by the slave hunters. They were all at SELLAR's, (a store in Clifton,) enticed there by an Ashkum man, who was bribed by the kidnappers from the South. Mr. KINGMAN's NED and FRANK's WILLIAM succeeded in getting away. My WILLIAM and Mr. KINGMAN's JOHN were taken on the spot and handcuffed. JAMES made a desperate struggle and got as far as the railroad, when one of the men threatened to shoot if he did not stop, and he was foolish enough to do so, for, had he kept on, he might have got away; but I presume he had been stunned by the repeated blows he had received on his head by a pistol. After getting them into a wagon, the man-hunters drove to Ashkum and took the cars there. A gang of men from Clifton were at the cars when I arrived, and we all went to Ashkum; but these scamps, twenty-five in number, were all armed with pistols, and we had no arms of any kind, so it was useless to resist them. The conductor of the train showed no disposition to aid us in any way, and I hope he did not favor the slave-drivers; but it looked very much like it. The Clifton men were scattered about town, and, as it was all done so quick, they had no chance to do anything. It is hard to submit to such things, I assure you. We suspect two Irishmen of Clifton were concerned in it, and are now quite sure of it; and also, two men from Ashkum. Clifton is wide awake to-day, and these fellows will be looked to."

The Charleston *Mercury* urges its readers to procure a copy of Mr. SUMNER's late speech, and give it a most careful perusal, that they may understand the character of their political associates more thoroughly.

Give Heed!

In all sudden attacks of sickness, in BILIOUS CHOLIC, and all disorders of the bowels, in RHEUMATISMS and in those affections arising from checked perspiration,

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Give relief, and soon cure. In FACT OFTEN SAVES LIFE. Should be in every house ready.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 4 Union-square, and No. 296 Bowery. Twenty-five cents per box.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

The New Store of BALL, BLACK & CO. IS NOW OPEN
and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale. Broadway, corner Prince-st.
H. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONROE.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Summer Clothing FOR
BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS,
AT THE NEW BRANCH STORE, THE NEW BRANCH STORE,
NO. 214 BROADWAY,
Under Barnum's Museum
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Convincing Testimony.
Thousands are inquiring every day, "What shall I do for my hair?" or "What shall I do to restore it?"
Rev. J. WEST, No. 6 Washington-place, Pacific st., Brooklyn, L. I., says, in a letter: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the value and efficacy of
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD HAIR RESTORER, AND WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING,
in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and where gray to its original color."
For sale at Depots Nos. 355 Broome-st. and 198 Greenwich-st.; and by all druggists.

Meyer's Miraculous MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER VERMIN DESTROYER
Exterminates Rats and Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs and Garden Insects. Principal Depot, No. 612 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

"The Fourth."—STRANGERS AND CITIZENS will find Prof. FOWLER at his rooms, No. 308 Broadway, every day this week, to make Phrenological examinations. His Cabinet always open, and free to visitors.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies for the Country, wishing Gaiters at 12s, with Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children's Boots and Shoes, India Rubbers, &c., patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. BILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

MARRIED.

MARKS—MORRISON.—In this City, on Thursday, July 5, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. HENRY C. MARKS to Miss MARY P., daughter of J. Clitz Morrison, Esq., all of this City.

MACK—WHITE.—In this City, on Monday, July 2, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 33 East 24th st., by Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, JOHN MACK to RHODA, daughter of James W. White, all of this City.

HARRIS—WILDE.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859, by Rev. Jacob Carr, Mr. SAMUEL L. HARRIS to ALICE, daughter of Samuel Wilde, Esq., all of Williamsburgh.

ATKINSON—LAKE.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, June 28, by Rev. Father McQuaid, EDWARD ATKINSON, of Thomasville, Ga., to EMILY J., daughter of the late Andrew Lake, of Flatbush, L. I.

Georgia papers please copy.

ROSS—BALL.—In Baltimore, on Wednesday, June 13, by Rev. John Guyer, WILLIAM A. ROSS to MARY V., daughter of John W. Ball, Esq.

DIED.

NORTON.—In this City, on Thursday, July 5, ROBERT HUBBARD, son of the late James Clinton Norton, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette place, this (Saturday) afternoon, 7th inst., at 4 o'clock without further notice.

BURNTON.—In this City, on Thursday, July 5, of diphtheria, KATE EVELYN, daughter of Enos. H. and Caroline A. Burnton, aged 3 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 321 Hudson st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MOREHOUSE.—In this City, on Friday, July 6, BEVERLY, son of Stephen B. and Catharine A. Morehouse.

Funeral this day (Saturday,) 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 174 West 27th st.

ANNAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 6, LIZZIE Y., youngest daughter of Edward and Charlotte G. Annan, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 373 Adelphi st., this day (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

BIRDSEYE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 6, of consumption, DAVID T. BIRDSEYE, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 320 State st., on Monday, July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

CHAMBERS.—In Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, July 5, CATHARINE HOUGHTON, wife of Robert Chambers, Esq.

Funeral on Monday, July 9.

BAILEY.—At Mills' Pond, L. I., suddenly, on Wednesday morning, July 4, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Benjamin B. Bailey, and daughter of Benjamin Mills, of Smithtown, in the 23d year of her age.

PIKE.—In Middletown, Conn., on Wednesday, June 27, GEORGE CURTIS, youngest son of Robert G. and Ellen M. Pike, formerly of Brooklyn, aged 1 year, 9 months and 6 days.

HUSTACE.—At Eastchester, N. Y., on Friday, July 6, AUGUSTUS HUSTACE, Esq.

HUBBS.—Near Vicksburg, Miss., on Wednesday, June 20, at his residence, in the 38th year of his age, SMITH ALEXANDER HUBBS, a native of New-York, late a citizen of New-Orleans.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 319, July 6, 1860.
45, 22, 76, 24, 43, 51, 49, 67, 11, 34, 55, 57, 65, 38.
Class No. 320, July 6, 1860.
71, 2, 44, 26, 13, 7, 30, 38, 9, 21, 3, 60, 11.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., July 6, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PERFECT FITTING

SHIRTS

WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $3 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
LAFAYETTE, Ky., June 21, 1860.
DR. BRIDGE—*Dear Sir:* I am a graduate of the regular medical colleges. Eighteen months ago I had seven cases of severe female disease *which I had entirely failed to cure.* One lady had constant hysterics; one had miscarried seven times, and was in a very low condition; one had every symptom of epileptic convulsions consequent upon deranged menstruation; others had leucorrhœa, falling, and all the severe symptoms of continued uterine derangement. Having my attention called to the GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, I used it, AND IT CURED EVERY CASE. THERE HAS NOT BEEN A SINGLE FAILURE IN ITS OPERATION.
C. J. NORTHINGTON.

THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON
is offered as a certain cure in cases like the above.
Price $1 50 *per bottle.* FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO THE END OF THE EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. Address
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
Dr. Bridge will attend to professional calls and receive patients at his residence in the Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Notice is hereby given that the GREAT EASTERN will be prepared for the reception of visitors on TUESDAY, July 3, between the hours of 9 in the morning and 6 in the evening.
P. S.—The price of admission is fixed at One Dollar each for adults, and Fifty Cents for children under 12 years of age.
By order of the Directors.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 218 BROADWAY,
MUSEUM BUILDING.
First Edition ready at 2 P. M. Advertisements received till 12 M.
Second Edition ready at 3½ P. M. Advertisements received till 1 P. M.
Third Edition ready at 4 P. M. Advertisements received till 3 P. M.

A GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases: also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal dépôt No. 246 Grand st. 75 cents per bottle.

SECOND EDITION FOR JULY NOW READY OF APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
The OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE OF THE COUNTRY.
It contains NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS.
For sale THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES and CANADA.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, N. Y.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE JULY NUMBER, 59,
NOW READY, PRICE 10 CENTS.
Contains four splendid pieces. For sale everywhere, and at the Office, No. 4?? Broadway.

CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB AND INVERTED Nails successfully treated by LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Practical Chiropodists, No. ??? Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. We promise no more than we perform, and give the highest testimonials from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES. Ice pitchers, $7 50 to $10; coffee urns, $8 to $15; tea sets, 6 pieces, $18 to $30; cake baskets, $3 to $6; casters, $3 to $10; decanter stands, $3 to $12; forks and spoons, $3 50 to $6 per dozen; napkin rings, butter dishes, waiters, &c., at the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House and all the principal hotels. Heckers' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns, for sale at the establishment, No. 3 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer NEW-YORK will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and all kinds of soups and French cooking, and all kinds of baking and pastry; also, jelly and ice cream, and dessert of all kinds; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 63 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as cook in a private family; is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as a first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; she is an excellent baker; can also bone fowls. Apply at No. 244 6th-av., near 21st-st. Good reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as thorough good cook; perfectly understands her business; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 710 Broadway.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WITH GOOD City reference, wants a situation in a private family; also, a good laundress, who would be willing to do chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson, Room No. 6.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to a private boarding-house, or the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, to-day and Saturday, at No. 63 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and well disposed young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, baker, washer and ironer, or laundress; she will be found a thorough and reliable servant; able and willing to work; has the best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has 6 years' reference; can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, gravies, fish, &c.; will also assist in the washing and ironing; has no visitors. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman wishes a situation as a good cook; would assist with washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, respectable and competent young woman, with a reference of two years from her last place, desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good bread baker; willing and obliging; could go as chambermaid and fine washer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. No objection to the country.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, to do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 466 2d-av., between 29th and 30th st. Inquire in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY AN AGED Scotchwoman, a situation to do general housework for two in a family; wants a good steady home; can do good plain sewing; best of references. Can be seen for two or three days at No. 368 8th-av., near 29th-st., top floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A HEALTHY young woman, a situation as wet nurse, is a respectable, married woman. Call at No. 398 7th-av.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS ARE WANTED BY nine nice, intelligent young ladies, in stores and shops. Also, for 16 smart, respectable girls, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, and general workers. They have good references. Apply at the "Office of Industry," No. 404 Canal-st. Employers' entrance and reception-room No. 12 Laight-st.

EMPLOYERS WILL ALWAYS FIND A good selection of the best German and well-recommended British servants, Protestants and Catholics. Also, clerks, porters, coachmen, gardeners merchants, &c., at F. BELZER & CO.'s Employment institute, No. 289 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts. This is the largest and most respectable office in this City.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man, of decent appearance; he has served in the old country, and over five years in the same family here; understands the care of horses and coaches, and is a steady, safe driver; understands vegetable gardening, milking, furnace, and is willing to give his time to the use of his employer. The advertiser is obliging in every way; knows the City. Has the best of City reference. Address W. J., Coachman, No. 289 West 46th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, temperate, single man, without any incumbrance whatever; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and a most careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers for the last 12 years in the City; has no objection to City or country. Apply or address COACHMAN, No. 9 Thompson-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, who understands the care and treatment of horses; also, carriages and harness, and is a good driver; first-class City references; no objection to the country, or would go traveling. Can be seen for two days. Address P. L., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant single man of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City references; has no objection to any part of the country; can be seen for two days by addressing J. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as coachman or groom. Address O. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man on a farm; understands farming pretty well; had three years experience; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and willing to assist at anything where labor is required. Address E. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, (German,) without children; understands the care of a green-house, plants and all kinds of vegetables; knows his business in all its branches and varieties; also understands the care of horses and carriages; is willing to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended; the wife to do general housework, if required. Address for three days T. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener; has a general knowledge of his business; can be well recommended. Address R. S., care of Mr. Paine, florist, corner of Lafayette and Classon avs., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation, by a man thoroughly understanding the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is a good, careful driver; would take charge of a gentleman's place in the country; can be well recommended from his last employer and other gentlemen in this City. Address M. D., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for 3 days. Married man.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as groom and coachman; has no objection to the country; wishes to devote all his time to his employer; has three years best City reference from his last place; call on or address to WILLIAM, No. 88 West 28th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man as waiter; he has the best of City reference for the last 2 years; he is sober, honest, and worthy of entire confidence; he leaves now on account of his employer not wanting him in the Summer months. Address R. J., Union-square Post-office, or No. 36 East 16th-st.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his private waiter, an intelligent (Protestant) man, honest, and very trustworthy, and an excellent house servant and waiter; in addition, makes ice cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address, left at the French confectionary and bakery, corner 6th-av. and 18th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER AND DRIVER—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a man and wife; the man as waiter, and is a good driver, if required; the woman as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and all kinds of family se[illegible]; both having the best of City reference. A no[illegible] [illegible]ressed to L. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, will be attended to on Monday.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A MIDDLE-aged man, native of this City, without incumbrance, is desirous of obtaining some respectable employment. Salary no object. Best City reference. Address W. H. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING and jobbing dry goods house, to learn the business; must be intelligent and of good character; age, 17 to 19. ROBERTS, RHODES & CO., No. 324 Broadway.

A BOY.—WANTED IN A WHOLESALE HARDware store, a boy, about 16 years of age, who writes a good hand and resides with his parents. Salary $50 per annum. Address O. B. J., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO THE GENeral housework of a very small private family; must have City reference. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; one willing to go to the country for the Summer and with good City references, may apply at No. 30 Irving-place, from 10 to 12.

A SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, A SALESWOman for a Broadway Fancy Goods and Perfumery Store. Apply, with references, to F. E. SMITH, No. 737 Broadway.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of

SWITZERLAND.

Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS, and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers. Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, September 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

BROOKLYN HAIGHTS SEMINARY, NOS. 88 AND 90 MONTAGUE STREET.

The office of Principal of this Institution vacated by the death of Prof. Alonzo Gray, LL.D., is transferred to Prof. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D., for the past 21 years Principal of Rutgers Female Institute and Buffalo Female Academy.

Prof. WEST will be assisted by an able corps of teachers. Miss A. G. Hoadley, for many years occupying the highest position in the Spingler institute, in New-York, will hold a similar position in this Seminary.

The young ladies in the Boarding Department will be under the special care of Mrs. West, who has had a large experience in the management of young ladies, and who will be assisted by Mlle. Millon, in making the French language, so far as practicable, the medium of conversation.

The Fall term will open on the 10th of September.

Applications can be made to Prof. WEST by letter, who will be in Buffalo till the 10th of August, and after that in Brooklyn. R. S. STORRS, Jr., President of Board of Visitors.

$100 PER YEAR. $100

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

THE MISSES BUCKNALLS' BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will be removed during the Summer vacation to No. 7 West 22d-st., where it will be reopened on the 12th of September next. Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made to the Misses BUCKNALL, at No. 23 Gramercy-park, until the 1st of August, after that date at No. 7 West 22d-st.

Mr. MILLS, for many years the conductor of the principal studies of the late Mrs. Okill's school, respectfully announces that he has associated himself with the Misses BUCKNALL in the future management of their Institution. The same course of study, and the same succession of classes, which he has hitherto so successfully observed will still be followed in this new arrangement. Parents or guardians who may desire to see Mr. MILLS with regard to the School will find him, after the 1st of September, at his residence, 22 West 14th-st.

MRS. GIBSON, No. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, begs to intimate that she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 14th September. Applications for admission of pupils are requested to be made in writing, addressed to No. 38 Union-square, till September 1, after which date a personal interview can be had with the Principal.

FINE SUMMER RESORT FOR BOYS—Among the mountains, at Litchfield, Conn. Mental and physical education combined, at the Elm Park School. Pupils taken for quarter. Address the Principal. DR. J. RICHARDS.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THE Freehold Institute, at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. In session throughout the Summer. Pupils taken at any time. OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house, double pitch roof, containing 16 rooms; is put in complete order; parlors paneled, papered, and halls, with chandeliers, stationary wash-tubs, range and furnace, &c., No. 72 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 218 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

TO LET AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The second and third stories of the Gymnasium building, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near 8th-st.; each story 45x90 feet, suitable for drill, billiard or lecture rooms. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, the pleasant, three-story and tea-room dwelling, in perfect order, gas, &c., No. 104 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av. cars, Brooklyn. Key at No. 106, next door. Call and see it this day or to-morrow. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 92 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE FINE store No. 863 Broadway, two doors above Union-square, about 23x80 feet, with plate-glass front; to those moving up town with the current of business, a good opportunity is offered. Apply to British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st.

STORE NO. 604 BROADWAY TO LET—Having two large plate glass show windows, rolling iron shutters, and gas fixtures complete. Apply at No. 606 Broadway, or No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, to C. H. SMITH.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND basement of, and a number of fine, light offices on 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th stories, in the new building No. 83 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LEASE FOR SIX YEARS—The well-known Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel, No. 77 Robinson-st., with covenants of renewal. Inquire of CHAS. WHITING, No. 130 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,600 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large, well-furnished front room on second story; house has all the modern improvements. Family private; references required. Apply at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain first-rate board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms from $7 to $8 a week. No other boarders in the house. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT family, having a very fine house, elegantly furnished, in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av. and 14th-st., can accommodate a few gentlemen with furnished rooms. Breakfast served if desired. Those willing to pay a fair price for superior accommodations, may address Mrs. L. G., Union-square Post-office.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day; double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered. Permanent rates less. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMmer, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TWO COMmunicating rooms, handsomely furnished, well ventilated, bath adjoining; size about 16x18 feet square; on second floor; private family of four adults. No. 69 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, within a short distance of the City Hall. Terms moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 169 *Times* office.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE WHO has previously traveled in Europe, and wishes to finish his professional studies there, is desirous of securing a position as tutor to one or more young men who may wish to travel or study in Europe. Satisfactory references given. Apply to Dr. C. R. Agnew, No. 288 4th-av., New-York, or address TUTOR, care of Prof. Noah Porter, New-Haven, Conn.

AS A MILITARY TEACHER.—A GENTLEman graduat[illegible] in one of the best military colleges, and several year[illegible] an officer in a regular army, with the best testimonials, desires an engagement in a boy's school to teach all military branches, as well as the French and Italian languages, and music. Address A. A. Professor, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, AND ALSO recently of a Theological Seminary, solicits a situation in a literary institution, or as private tutor. Address M. A., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

S. PELLET ANNOUNCES THE TITLE OF the lecture she has prepared for the coming season to be INCIDENTS AND TRAITS OF TRAVEL, and to say she thinks her reading of it will give satisfaction to those literary associations that may favor her with an invitation to appear before them. Address her at North Brookfield, Mass.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY, of New-York, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 9, at 6 P. M., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance is requested. JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF A NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS BENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st. PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realised in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON, S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON, WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK, U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN, WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN, GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM, And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges. At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT BY GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violin Piano, "The best Piano existing." ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers. PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles. HALL'S celebrated Guitars; Guitar Strings. HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings. New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new 7-octave pianos, beautiful cases and superior tone, to rent; four second-hand pianos, and two do. with Æolian, to rent; twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices; one second-hand 7-octave piano, been used about one year, price $300, will be sold for $200. Second-hand melodeons for $30, $40, $50, $60 and $75. Second-hand pianos $50, $60, $75, $90, $130 and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons tuned and repaired. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—THE PRINcipal of a Southern Literary Institution wishes to engage a gentleman to teach piano, violin and vocal music; he may be seen on Tuesday at the Educational Agency of Rev. G. G. SAXE, No. 24 Bible House, New-York.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a select assortment of iron-frame overstrung pianos, warranted. Also a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6¾ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130. Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals at the large farm mansion of the late Chas. Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the ground ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring a residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer Boarders. It is a large farm-house, well shaded, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS ENDICOTT, No. 69 Beekman-st., between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M. Address by mail W. C. & J. D. FEAKS, Locust Valley.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Esopus, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS CAN be obtained in the pleasant and healthy village of Fishkill—a place for many years the favorite resort of citizens. Beautiful rides and fine mountain air. For further particulars address Mrs. M. V. W. LISTON, Fishkill village.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY and son, in a pleasant and healthful location, within 50 miles of New-York, where they can have good accommodations, table, &c. Family must be small, and no other boarders taken. Address, with full particulars, terms, &c., W. C., Box No. 3,854 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARDING—WITHIN SIX MINutes drive of the New-Hamburg landing on the Hudson River R. R., in a well-shaded and large country house; a family of 5 or 6 can be well accommodated, with use of horses, &c., if desired. For particulars inquire before 12 M., of E. B. SERVOSS, in the Park Bank.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, near Glen Cove, L. I.; location perfectly healthy; the house is very pleasantly situated close by the salt water, well shaded, good bathing, &c.; but few boarders taken; terms moderate. Reference, J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER BOARD CAN BE obtained in the pleasant and healthy village of Fishkill. Beautiful rides, and fine mountain air. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. V. W. LISTON, Fishkill, or to J. B. VANDERVOORT, Esq., No. 37 Water-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMIlies can obtain good board at a farm-house, at Ramapo, where there are no other boarders. For particulars inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND for a gentleman and wife, convenient to one of the ferries. Address stating terms per month, W. F., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR Sing Sing, situation desirable, a few families can be accommodated. For particulars inquire of A. S. RICHARDS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS, As Improved for 1860. WITH STAMPED IRON COVERS AND BOTTOMS—TINNED. The only Freezer known which is constructed on true Scientific principles. The Cheapest, Best and most Economical; requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure, and most certain in its operations. Sole Agent for the United States, E. KETCHAM & CO., Manufacturers of Japanned and Planished Tin Ware. No. 289 Pearl-st., New-York.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

THE "RECEPTION" ROCKING CHAIR, Wells' patent, designed expressly for parlor use, is a decided luxury. It stands on casters, the same as an ordinary easy parlor chair, which it resembles in appearance, and rocks even more pleasantly than the old style rocking chair, thus combining the uses of both styles. Unique and artistic in design, it has met the approval of all who have seen it. On sale at No. 583 Broadway, where the public are invited to call and inspect it. TERRY & WELLS.

ENAMELED FURNITURE, HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway. WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 139 6th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1860, At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, THE CHATHAM BANK PROPERTY, SITUATE ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF DUANE AND CHAMBERS STS., AS EXTENDED, (If not previously sold at private sale.)

The lot on the southeast corner of Chambers-st. (as extended according to law) and Duane-st., comprising a front of 41 feet 3 inches on Chambers-st., 19 feet 6 inches on Duane-st., 28 feet on the easterly side, and 50 feet 5 inches on the southerly side, together with the brown-stone building covering the original lot, 28 by about 50 feet, and known as the Chatham Bank. The building was built a few years since, in the very best and most substantial manner of materials the best that could be procured in the market, and suitable for use again.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

The property will be sold free and clear of all taxes and assessments. The purchaser to remove the building previous to 1st September next.

For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

J. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY MORTGAGE SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT.—JAMES H. MILLER will sell at public auction, on the 7th day of JULY, 1860, at the Union Hotel, in the Village of Sing Sing, the house and grounds lately occupied by Madame Roux, as a Female Seminary. They are situated one mile and a quarter from the Hudson River Railroad depôt, at Sing Sing, on the road leading to the Briar Cliff Episcopal Church.

The ground contains 18 acres, a portion covered with fine fruit trees. The house is built of brick, in a substantial manner, after the style of the French Chateau, from the piazza of which upwards of fifty miles of Hudson River scenery can be observed.

On the South the Hudson River can be seen almost to New-York City, and on the North its waters are visible for twenty miles, embracing the magnificent Tappan Zee, rivaling the Bay of Naples in beauty and sublimity.

The house is three stories high, contains seven rooms on the basement, five rooms on the second floor, nine on the third floor, and six in the attic, all hard-finished.

The 11 A. M. train from Chambers-street will be in time for the sale.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, AT 10-12 O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.—Large sale of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, reps., and maroon satin; mahogany sofas and chairs; lace and brocatel window curtains, pier mirrors, centre tables, rockers, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, and chairs; oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, and pillows, dining room and bedroom crockery, together with an assortment of kitchen ware.

Also, a superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, City made.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

SLOOP-YACHT DREAM AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, July 10, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction, as above, the splendid sloop-yacht "Dream," with all her furniture, apparel, &c.; is 20 tons measurement; has cabin accommodations for 8 persons to sleep; was built last Spring, at a cost of $2,800; will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Can be seen at Atlantic Garden, Hoboken, near the ferry.

Further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.—9TH AV. AND 16TH-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on MONDAY, July 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the valuable premises known as Nos. 74, 74½, 76 and 78 9th av., and Nos. 356, 358, 360 and 362 West 16th (commencing on the S. E. corner of 9th-av. and 16th-st.,) comprising four lots, together with the 10 brick and frame buildings thereon. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

CATHARINE TIETJEN, Administratrix.

J. HUNGERFORD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture at public auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., comprising rosewood suites, piano-forte, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair and spring mattresses, bedding, &c., pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, statuary, English, Brussels and ingrain carpets; also, a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, stone, iron, tin and woodenware, refrigerators, copper utensils, table cutlery, China, glassware, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large and selected stock of elegant household furniture, comprising rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture in suites or separate. Also, mirrors, carpets, mattresses, bedding, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, Saturday, July 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a brown horse, about 9 years old, 15½ hands high, a good work horse, sold only for want of use.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine two-seated barrouche, in perfect order, made by Miner & Stevens, without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ON MONDAY, JULY 9, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at store No. 11 Atlantic Dock, a small lot of damaged cotton from ship *Texas*, for account of whom it may concern. By order of Agent of French underwriters.

OCEANIC HOUSE, WITH ABOUT TWO acres of land, at Coney Island, will be sold positively at public auction, July 12, at 12 M., in the vestibule of the City Hall, Brooklyn.

$3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of D. C. & J. WINSLOW, Attorneys, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, the well-known Philip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown depôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE BUILDINGS and furniture of the Broadway Park Hotel, on Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., on SATURDAY, July 7, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to the highest bidder, without reserve. EDWARD STANTON, Attorney for Mortgagees.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ONE HOUR AND FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY.

The Triton House, Glen Cove, is now open and in order for the reception of guests. The house is situated near the Sound, with a beautiful grove attached. Visitors will find this a cool retreat. A good table, safe bathing and no mosquitoes. Steamer GEORGE LAW leaves Catherine-slip every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and the LONG ISLAND at 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—A good stable attached to the House.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels. Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

WHITE HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—This House on Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea, has been entirely refurnished, and is now open for the reception of visitors. There are forty acres of ground, and the facilities for bathing, shooting, crabbing, fishing and sailing are unequaled. Steamers, *Long Branch* and *Highland Light*, daily. Delaware and Raritan Railroad three times every day. THAYER & NONES, Proprietors.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

RICHFIELD SULPHUR SPRINGS.—THE National Hotel, enlarged and entirely refitted, with spacious lodging and sitting rooms and parlors, is now open as a boarding-house. Daily stages run from Little Falls and Herkimer, by beautiful mountain roads to Richfield. Refer to Rev. Dr. Spring, and other guests of the house. EDWARD CANEY.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad depôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—Containing ninety acres, within one half mile of steamboat landing and three miles of Railroad station, only twenty miles from this City; it has good house and out-building. For particulars apply to W. J. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

A BARGAIN.—FARM OF 40 ACRES FOR $3,500, at Westfield, N. J., one hour's ride from City; house, plenty of fruit, good water, healthy, near depot. Immediate possession given; terms easy. Apply at No. 469 Broadway, 2d floor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID STOCK of marble and slate-bed tables at $250 and $300. Private houses furnished, and second-hand tables for sale and to let. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their safe and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 20 cents per pound. ISAAC McGAY, No. 239 Forsyth-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 20 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,184 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New Haven, Conn.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale, with over two acres of land, situated within one hour of the City, having a view of 35 miles of the Hudson river, accessible by cars and boats. House is large, nearly new, is finished in the best manner with all modern improvements; having been put in perfect order for owner's occupancy, no expenditure for repairs is required. The house is fully and expensively furnished; furniture will be sold with the premises, if desired. The whole will be sold at a great reduction from cost. Apply to S. B. JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR RENT.—IN CINCINNATI, OHIO, ONE OF the largest and best stone front STORE-ROOMS in the city, located on Fourth-st., the fashionable retail thoroughfare of the city, and within one square of the Post-office. The building is entirely new, modern in style, and the store-room with the second story admirably fitted for a first-class retail or wholesale dry-goods house, or for any similar line of trade. For particulars, apply to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—VALUABLE unincumbered property in the City of Syracuse, consisting of a handsome brick house, stable and ornamental grounds, in a fashionable locality. Price $12,000. A substantial two-story house and large lot, price $3,500, and a frame house and 2 choice building lots in the business centre; price $2,600. Would exchange for any description of good property in this City or vicinity. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av., or to W. P. JORDAN, No. 18 Wall-st., Room 20, from 2 to 4.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—In Westchester County, 20 miles from the City, near cars, steamboats, churches, &c.; handsome and convenient house (40x46) and out-buildings; choice fruit, garden, farmer's cottage, barn, &c. Location unsurpassed for health or scenery. Will be sold at a bargain. Immediate possession. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway, near 46th-st., or No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 60 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 19 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in a healthy and rural location, 30 miles from the City, and one mile east of the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., near 19th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—KATONAH'S Wood, the furnished country place, 40 acres, at Bedford, Westchester County, adjoining the Jay Homestead. Possession at the end of the season. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.—NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, the 9th of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk, to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn—

1,000 barrels of Beef.
1,000 barrels of Pork.

The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle. The Pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs. The barrels must conform as near to Navy Beef and Pork contract barrels as practicable.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. The Beef and Pork must conform with the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Full particulars may be ascertained by application to the Commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office.

N. B.—The above Beef and Pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within ten days of the date of notice of the acceptance of proposal. GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 13th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting, graining and varnishing the wood work, furniture, and walls of Grammar School No. 4, in said Ward. Also, for the alteration and fitting up of the 3d and 4th floors in the west wing of said building, for Class-rooms, and to put in new sliding-doors in the Primary Department, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ENEAS ELLIOT,
LEWIS WITHINGTON,
ALONZO G. REYNOLDS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture of the 13th Ward Board of School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July, instant, at 12 o clock at noon, for painting the interior walls of Ward School-house No. 45, and the interior of Primary School-house No. 19, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. THOMAS CHRYSTY, Chairman Board School Officers XVIth Ward. AUGUSTUS C. BOORAEM, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CENTRAL PARK.

NOTICE.

Persons visiting Central Park can find carriages, with or without drivers,) buggies, and saddle-horses, for $1 an hour, to drive in the Park, by calling at the Central Park Stable, corner of 59th-st. and 8th-av., opposite the main entrance. 8th and 9th av. cars stop in front of the door; 6th-av. only two blocks off.

N. B.—No dust or mud on the Park. Private sitting-room for ladies.

EXCELLENT HORSE, HARNESS, AND buggy, with fixed top, for sale immediately, as the owner, a Physician, is about leaving the City. The horse is 15½ hands, bright bay; sound in every respect; fast, stylish, and kind, and will trot 10 miles an hour with two persons behind him all day if required; the buggy is a one-half Brougham, and forms altogether a handsome set out; price $300, or will be sold separately on application at TEN EYKE'S livery stable, corner of Adelphi-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—JUST IN FROM THE COUNTRY—A matched pair of stylish, chestnut colored horses, 15½ hands high, seven and eight years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, good roadsters, and will suit any one in want of a first-class rig; also, a light top buggy and silver plated harness; will be sold cheap, as they were taken on a debt. To be seen at stables of J. A. BURR, No. 116 Mercer st., Jersey City.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER—A good pair of carriage horses, with carriage and harness complete, for the use of invalids, a short distance out of Brooklyn. Roads not paved, and accommodations for the horses first-class. Address D. W. BALDWIN, No 4 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR LONG-TAIL bay horse, 16 hands, which has been used for a family carriage-horse three years; gentle and warranted sound, and for sale because the owner is obliged to have a pair. Can be seen at the stable, No. 1,111 Broadway, opposite the Worth Monument.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$300.—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT IS wanted to engage in a genteel business that will pay him $2,000 within six months, as will be shown upon an interview. Address A. L. & CO., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, with name, &c.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF the most elegantly fitted dining and liquor saloons in Broadway, doing a large trade; very low rent, and all paid up to 1st of August. Apply on premises, No. 337 Broadway, in basement, from 12 to 3 P. M.

NOTICE.—GREAT BARGAIN. TO SELL, A TAVern, doing a good business, with good lease and tenpin alley; rent paid by sleepers. For particulars apply at No. 179 Mulberry-st., corner of Broome-st. W. DEARNING.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BLAIR & WYETH'S LIQUID RENNET, For making in a few minutes DELICIOUS DESSERTS. For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Wholesale Depôt, No. 16 Cedar-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE TALENT Of the most eminent European artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work, HUMAN FRAILTY, Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesmar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 200 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.

RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam, or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.

See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 303 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VEnereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

AGGRAVATED CASES OF CHRONIC, organic and nervous complaints, female derangements and irregularities, paralysis, rheumatism, stiff joints, contracted muscles, weak backs and aching sides, speedily cured by Drs. PHELPS, Medical and Surgical Electricians, No. 66 West 13th-st., near 6th-av. Also, Electrical Baths, for mercurial and skin diseases. Consultations free. Charges moderate.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $3 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTE'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 612 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations, safes, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT A LIMITED partnership, according to the provisions of the statute, has been formed by JOHN RANDALL, THEODORE W. RILEY, HENRY CHAUNCEY, EGISTO P. FABBRI and FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, all residing in the City of New-York, and JOHN KNOWER, residing in the City of Albany.

The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FABBRI & CHAUNCEY.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing and exporting of merchandise from and to the West Coast of South America and other places.

The special partners are:

1. THEODORE W. RILEY, who has contributed to the capital or common stock two hundred thousand dollars.

2. JOHN RANDALL, who has contributed to the capital or common stock one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

3. HENRY CHAUNCEY, who has contributed to the capital or common stock one hundred thousand dollars.

4. JOHN KNOWER, who has contributed to the capital or common stock fifty thousand dollars.

The partnership commences the 1st day of July, 1860, and will terminate at the expiration of five years from that date.

The principal place of business will be the City of New-York.

Witness our hands this 23d day of June, 1860.

E. P. FABBRI,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
General Partners.
THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOHN RANDALL,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
JOHN KNOWER,
Special Partners.

NOTICE.—Mr. E. P. FABBRI has this day withdrawn from our firm. JOHN RANDALL & CO. New-York, July 1, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the name of BARNES & PARK is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. D. S. BARNES.

NOTICE.—The above business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, by D. S. BARNES & CO. New-York, July 1, 1860.

MR. EDWARD MOTT ROBINSON, LATE of New-Bedford, this day becomes a partner in our house, in New-York and San Francisco, and the interests of Messrs. J. R. ROLLINSON and CORNELIUS COMSTOCK cease from and after this date. New-York, July 1, 1860. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

MR. THOMAS L. HALLETT, MR. C. E. WESTFELDT and Mr. C. G. RAMSAY this day become partners in our business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm of GEORGE WESTFELDT, HALLETT & CO. GEORGE WESTFELDT & CO. New-York, July 2, 1860.

MR. GEORGE W. DUBUISSON HAS THIS day retired from our firm. June 30, 1860. CAMPBELL, HALL & CO.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—TURKE & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-st. A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal Oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades &c.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Wall-st. } **SUBSCRIBERS TO THE INCREASED** capital stock of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company are requested to make their payments at the office of the Company without delay. The books will be opened for the purpose until the 8th inst. GEORGE D. CRARY, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, 2 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts. Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 16th of July, will draw interest from July 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

SAVINGS BANK. Union Dime Savings Bank, No 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick st. Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P.M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. $305,271 36 was received from 3,074 depositors during the last year. Six per cent. interest allowed; Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Pres. G. S. CHAPIN, Sec.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner 3d av. and 25th st. CHARTERED 1854. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from ONE DOLLAR to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. All deposits made on or before JULY 12 draw interest from JULY 1. Bank open every day from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA BONDS. INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

EUGENE THOMSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 37 William st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST., Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

$20,000—CITY OF HUDSON PUBLIC SCHOOL SCRIP.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, Committee on Education of the Common Council of the City of Hudson, for the purchase of scrip of the said city, entitled "Public School Scrip," to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, duly authorized to be issued by virtue of an enactment of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approved Feb. 29, 1860. The moneys therefrom arising to be used for the purchase of sites and to defray the cost of the erection of school buildings in said city. Said scrip to bear interest at and after the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the presentation of the proper interest warrant, to the City Treasurer of said city, the said interest warrants duly signed and attested, being attached to said scrip. The principal sum of said debt to be payable in not less than one nor more than ten years from date; the payment of the said principal, and the interest accruing thereon, being provided for by the assessment and collection of an annual tax of one mill on the dollar, of the actual value of the property real and personal in said city, which tax is to be (by the act) called Public School Tax, and to be, in addition to all other taxes authorized to be levied, and when collected, to be by the City Treasurer kept separate and distinct from all other accounts in his hands. No proposal will be received for the purchase of said scrip, at less than the par value thereof. All proposals to be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of July, A. D., 1860, such proposals to state the amount of said scrip desired to be taken, and the time of payment as aforesaid. WILLIAM R. DICKSTADTER, PETER F. WORTENDYKE, Committee on Education of the Common Council, City of Hudson, New-Jersey. CITY OF HUDSON, June 25, 1860.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. P. PERIT, President. WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 6, 1860.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, cor. Bleecker st. NEW-YORK, June 25 1860. } **THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION** have ordered the usual semi annual interest to be paid to all its depositors, (under the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on sums over that amount; payable on and after the third Monday in July next. Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President. A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO 1 THIRD-avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under and at the rate of 5 per cent on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will bear interest from the 1st of July. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. P. W. ENGS, CHAS MILLS, } Vice Pres'ts.

JULY INTEREST, 1860.—GREENWICH SAV-INGS BANK, June 29, 1860.—By order of the Board of Trustees, interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of five per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums above $500, payable on and after the third Monday of July next. Interest not drawn will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest accordingly. D. A. CUSHMAN, President. W. M. VERMILYE, J. S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage. JOHN CASTREE, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000 and four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860. } **HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE** Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay. Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO. 2 New-Bowery, corner of Chatham-st. Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 4 to 5 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. All sums deposited on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. M. D. VAN PELT, President. J. P. COOPER, Secretary. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway } **ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE** TUESDAY, July 10 will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July. BANK OPEN DAILY, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President. ANDREW WARREN, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860. **ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR** Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, July 10, 1860. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

LOAN WANTED.—WANTED, ON BOND AND mortgage, $25,000 (at 6½ per cent. per annum) on two large brick stores in the lower part of the city, worth $40,000; title undoubted. Address the subscriber, at his office, 16 Wall-st. B. F. SAWYER, att'y.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of July 1860 on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNTY, Ohio, bonds due July 1, 1860, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS mortgage, of from $4,000 to $8,000 in this City. None but principals need address MORTGAGE, Box No. 117 Times Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO. 50 Wall-st.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS Have removed to No. 596 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal WOOD BROTHERS Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST., June 12, 1860. DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M. Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President. C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860. } **DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE** hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July, will be paid to the depositors on and after Monday, July 16. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President. PETER CREBAR, Accountant.

DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 69 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand. Stockholders who have not surrendered their old certificates of stock will be required to do so at the time of receiving the dividend. By order. THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date. By order of the Board. June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av. **DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL** interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on such sums as are entitled thereto, will be payable on and after the 20th July. Interest not drawn will be credited the depositors, and bear interest as principal. Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1860—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Four per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives on or after the 10th July, 1860. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th July inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

THE SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1860. } **DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF** the Board of Directors on the 30th ult., a dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the last six months was declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Stockholders residing at the East will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board. WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INS CO., No. 14 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1860. } **EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECT-**ors have this day declared from the profits of the last six months the regular semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand, leaving five per cent. of said profits to be added to the surplus fund. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank from the net earnings of the past six months will be paid the Stockholders on and after the 11th day of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. B. F. WARNER.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 69 Wall-st., New-York July 3, 1860. Fiftieth Dividend. The Directors have this day declared from the profits of the last six months a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, and added over 5 per cent. to the surplus fund. WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent. payable on and after July 2 next. The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 153 Bowery, New-York, July 3 1860. } **DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO 27 WALL ST, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860. } **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a dividend of eight per cent payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst., to which date the transfer books will remain closed. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DI-rectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-OR-leans Canal and Banking Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable to the stockholders registered at the New-York agency office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st., on and after Monday, August 6, 1860.

PHENIX BANK New-York, June 30, 1860. **DIVIDEND.**—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. payable to the Stockholders, on and after Monday, July 2, 1860. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—TENTH DIVIDEND—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 16th of July inclusive. WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 46 Wall st., (Bank of New York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

TUESDAY, July 3, 1860. **THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND** of two (2) per cent has been declared by THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, payable, on and after the 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, (opposite Trinity Church) NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860 } **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after July 9. J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW YORK JUNE 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders after the 1st of July next. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1860. } **DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** THIS DAY declared their semi annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860. **DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have this day declared a semi annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW YORK, June 23, 1860 } **DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A** half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared payable on Monday July 9. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date. T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860 } **A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT** per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1860. } **DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A** half per cent has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No 67 Wall-st. EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY, July 3, 1860. } **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 3, 1860.—A Dividend of Five per cent. (5) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Ten per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th inst., at No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DE-clared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, July 7, at the Bank of America.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

EXCURSIONS, TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, MORRISANIA, FORDHAM and MELROSE, TREMONT, HIGH BRIDGE. Steamers SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOODY, SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET. Leave

HARLEM.	PECK-SLIP.
6:00—A. M.	7:00—A. M.
7:00—A. M.	8:00—A. M.
8:00—A. M.	9:15—A. M.
9:00—A. M.	11:00—A. M.
10:30—A. M.	1:00—P. M.
1:00—P. M.	3:15—P. M.
3:00—P. M.	4:15—P. M.
4:15—P. M.	5:15—P. M.
5:15—P. M.	6:15—P. M.
6:15—P. M.	7:15—P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way. FARE SIX CENTS. Twenty Tickets for One Dollar. Steamboats to High Bridge, and Stages to all the above villages on the arrival of each boat. J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ON STATEN ISLAND. Ferry arrangements during the Encampment—connecting with the rail cars to Camp grounds. Day boats leave New-York, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry, every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., and at 9 P. M. Extra boats (between hours) at 2½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Leave Staten Island every hour from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M; extra boats, (between hours,) 3½ and 5½ P. M. NIGHT ARRANGEMENT. Leave Staten Island at 10 o'clock. Leave New-York at 9 and 11 o'clock. Night Fare, 10 Cents.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE. Length 163 feet; 18 foot beam, 4 feet hold, two high-pressure Engines and Locomotive Boiler; draft of water 22 inches completely fitted and furnished for passengers. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT. **FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.**—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6 45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools. Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 1, 3½ P.M.
Monday, July 2, 3 P.M.	Monday, July 2, 7 A.M.
Tuesday, July 3, 3 P.M.	Tuesday, July 3, 7 A.M.
Wed'day, July 4, 8½ A.M.	Wed'day, July 4, 5 A.M.
Wed'day, July 4, 6½ P.M.	Wed'day, July 4, 3 P.M.
Th'rday, July 5, 3½ P.M.	Thursday, July 5, 7 A.M.
Friday, July 6, 4 P.M.	Friday, July 6, 7 A.M.
Sat'day, July 7 (connecting with Laura for Red Bank only) 2 P.M.	Saturday, July 7, 7 A.M.
Sunday, July 8, 8 A.M.	Saturday, July 7, 2 P.M. (Laura will leave R. B. and connect with H. L., 7th, 8 P. M.)
Monday, July 9, (connecting with Laura for Red Bank only) 3 P.M.	Monday, July 9, 7 A.M. (Laura will leave R. B. connecting with H. L., 9th, 3 P. M.)
Tuesday, July 10, 3½ A.M.	

The LAURA will connect with this boat for the Ocean House and Long Branch passengers to Pleasure Bay; fare 35 cents. Way fare on the River 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Sunday R. B. J'y 1, 7 A.M.	Sunday, R. B. J'y 1, 3½ P.M
Monday, July 2, 7 A.M.	Monday, July 2, 3 P.M
Tuesday, July 3, 7½ A.M	Tuesday, July 3, 3 P.M
Wednesday, July 4, 7 A.M	Wednesd'y, July 4, 5 P.M
Thursday, July 5, 8½ A.M	Thursday, July 5, 3½ P.M
Friday, July 6, 8½ A.M	Friday, July 6, 4 P.M
Saturday, July 7, 8 A.M	Saturday, July 7, 11 A.M.
Saturday, July 7, 4½ P.M	Sunday, July 8, 5 P.M
Monday, July 9, 9 A.M	Tuesday, July 10, 7 A.M
Tuesday, July 10, 11½ P.M	

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven, and Red Bank. Fare 35 cents. Way Fare on the River, 10 cents.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COM-modious safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on SUNDAY, July 1, and every day during the season except Saturdays. Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A.M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8¼; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments. Bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare, 50 cents; Excursion tickets, 75 cents.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock. Landing at Yonkers, fare 15 cents; Hastings and Dobb's Ferry, fare 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, fare 25 cents. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 P. M., Yonkers 5:30, arriving in New-York at 6:30 P. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 cents The Steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip daily at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the HOUSATONIC R. R. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLENWOOD, MOTT'S Dock, Glen Cove and New Rochelle, landing at Strattonport, Whitestone and City Island, steamer MAYFLOWER, every Sunday. Catharine-st. 8:30; Delancy-st 8:45; 11th-st. 9; 28th st. 9.15; 37th-st. 9:30. A first Grove at Glen Wood for the patrons of the boat, also to hire to pic-nic parties. Inquire at 230 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. Until July 9th, the steamer ALICE PRICE will leave foot of Robinson st., (north side) daily, at 6½ A. M., and 3½ P.M.—See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, PERTH AMBOY, ROSSVILLE, CLIFFWOOD, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS. The fast steamer ALICE PRICE leaves EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, Robinson st. at 8; Spring-st., 8¼; and Pier No. 4, North River, at 8½ o'clock Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 o'clock. Fare 25 cents each way.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer P. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALD-well's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.) and 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay st., (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFI-DENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAU-SHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Spring st., 9½, 12½, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4 landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREEN-POINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY. The splendid steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY will leave the foot of Liberty-st. on SUNDAY, July 8, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with all the early trains at Albany and Troy.

THE STEAMER GREAT EASTERN.—THE steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMS, will leave Fulton Market-slip EVERY DAY, at 2½ o'clock P. M., until further notice, to take passengers to visit the steamship *Great Eastern*. Fare 6 cents.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

VIEWS OF THE GREAT EASTERN, &C.—Twelve fine Oil Colored Views with full descriptions in neat packet, 12mo. Price 25 cents per packet. THOS. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand st.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE. STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON. AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY. JURA, Capt MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK, And other magnificent and powerful steamers, Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

ETNA .... Thursday, 19th July.
JURA .... Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN .... Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA .... Thursday, 30th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Cabin .... $75.
Steerage .... 30.

An experienced surgeon on board. For steerage passage apply to GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 153 Broadway. For freight and cabin passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS. The first-class and favorite steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL, will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5. This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JULY 28, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. The United States Mail Steamship VANDERBILT, Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE, Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France. First Cabin, $120 Second Cabin, $60. D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York. Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

FOR HAVANA. United States Mail Steamship Line, leaving every 20 days from each port, Steamship QUAKER CITY. R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 45 North River. Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance. Freight received on the 11th inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

STEAMER OF JULY 14, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. The United States Mail Steamship ADRIATIC. JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., at 12 M., on SATURDAY, July 14, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports. For passage, having several first-class staterooms disengaged, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor. The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor. PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang. ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt Millar. ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.) These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS On the following days:

From Canal-st. wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 18.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments. Cabin passage .... $130. For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 83 Wall-st.; for passage, to WM H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN. Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq. Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER Esq., No. 12 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M. Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers. Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10. Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. F. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, July 12 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15, through tickets sold to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23 Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers. Baggage checked free to all the above places. Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, July 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala, $25; Nashville, Tenn., $31 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, July 11.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, JULY 7, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, At the following rates: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL will leave on SATURDAY, July 7, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, 21; Atlanta 21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $30 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 369 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c. STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse power, both NEW and SECOND HAND, constantly on hand, and for SALE, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND HAND. STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c. Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILERS saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 188 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. SATE, Dentist, No. 885 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 63 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager .... Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director .... Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist .... Mr. J. E. Hayes.
Prompter .... Mr. T. S. Oline.

NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION. SATURDAY, July 7, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, Will be presented A NEW BURLESQUE, entitled TYCOON; Or, YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN. With new Music by Thomas Baker. Magnificent Scenery by J. E. Hayes, Dresses, Appointments, &c., &c. Characters by Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON and A TALENTED COMPANY.

After the farce the performance will be followed every evening with the new Burlesque of TYCOON; Or, YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.

PERSIMMONS (a fast youth of modern times kept fast locked by his father, which has a tendency to make him faster .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
THE TYCOON, (addicted to having his own way, putting his subjects out of the way, and bringing up a wayward daughter,) .... Mr. J. JEFFERSON.
KONIAC, (a third-class spirit—i. e., a djinn addicted to poker, a sort of bottle imp—in fact, a regular Japanese Bohemian) .... Mr. J. G. Burnet
YOUNG COON, (a relative of old Zip Coon, and nephew of Tycoon) .... Mr. James Simmonds.
CHAMBERLAIN, (Master of the Rod, one of which is always in pickle for himself.) .... Mr. C. Goodrich.
FLOXI, (keeper of the Half-way House in the clouds, consequently only a half-way spirit) .... Mr. Hurley.
Guards, Officers of Court, Attendants, &c.
ALLURA, (whose father, old Tycoon, cannot allure her into a distasteful match) .. Miss C. Jefferson.
BEGONIA, (a first-class spirit, addicted to falling in love with mere mortals, and receiving a mortal repulse) .... Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.
MYRTILLA, (a pure spirit) .... Miss Hetty Warren.
FADDLE, (a young lady retained for the express purpose of administering a pill) . Miss Ione Burke.
Amazons, Fairies, Female Attendants, &c., &c.

The performance will commence with the favorite farce of SLASHER AND CRASHER.
Slasher .... Mr. JEFFERSON.
Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. JAMES M. NIXON .... Lessee and Manager. NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS. GARDENS, PROMENADE REFRESHMENTS, &c. COOLEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK CITY. Farewell engagement of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Being his last appearance in this country. AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE TO-DAY, SATURDAY, July 6, at 2 o'clock, Morton's capital farce of THE ETON BOY. By POLLY MARSHALL, DAVIDGE, DAVENPORT, &c., &c. Intermission for Refreshments. The HANLON BROTHERS in new Gymnastic Feats. The GALE SISTERS, in a Pas de Deux, Concluding with the beautiful Ballet, LA GISELLE, By Mlle. THELEUR, Mons. WEITHOFF, and the corps.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 7, 1860, Doors open at 6 o'clock Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. LAST NIGHT OF PO-CA-HON-TAS. In which JOHN BROUGHAM, A. H. DAVENPORT, the NELSON SISTERS and others will appear, After the Burlesque, PROMENADE, MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS. Choice selections by Cooke's Concert Band. After the Interlude The HANLON BROTHERS in their astonishing Trapeze Performances. The BEAUTIFUL GALE SISTERS in a Grand Pas de Deux. To conclude with the beautiful Ballet, in one act, entitled LA GISELLE. In which the celebrated Mlle. CAROLINE THELEUR will appear, with Mons. WEITHOFF, and the entire Corps de Ballet. Tickets 50 cents, with secured seats. Box office open all day. Places may be taken a week in advance. MONDAY NEXT, JULY 9, Mr. Brougham's great Musical Burlesque, COLUMBUS, EL FILIBUSTERO. In active preparation, on a magnificent scale, the Romantic Spectacle of ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP. with great cast, new scenery, gorgeous dresses, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GARIBALDI FUND. WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 11. The Artists of the several Opera Companies beg now to present to the public the programme selected for the GRAND FESTIVAL BENEFIT which they have arranged for THE GARIBALDI FUND, in aid of THE SICILIAN NATIONAL UPRISING, On WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 11. They trust that the well known liberality of the American public will enable them to send to the heroic GARIBALDI a substantial proof of the sympathy the Italian cause meets in this great country. The performance will consist of AN ENTIRE GRAND OPERA And TWO ACTS FROM TWO OTHER OPERAS. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. LUCREZIA BORGIA. THE SICILIAN VESPERS. Mme. FREZZOLINI, Mme. CORTESI, Mme. COLSON, Sig. MUSIANI, Sig. ERRANI, FERRI and SUSINI, And numerous other artists will appear. The whole under the direction of Sig. MUZIO. Full particulars will be given on Monday, when the sale of seats will commence at the Academy of Music; C. Breusing and Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st. The prices of admission will be as usual. Reserved seats, $1 50; admission, $1; family circle, 50c.; amphitheatre, 25c. NOTICE.—Admission tickets ($1 each) may likewise be had at all the principal hotels and music stores.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE. FULL HOUSES—DELIGHTED AUDIENCES. TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, July 7, TWO EXCELLENT PIECES. THE YOUNG ACTRESS. Mrs W. J. FLORENCE in six different characters, with a variety of songs and dances. The great local burlesque, LALLA ROOKH. Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE in both pieces. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF P. T. BARNUM. The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY. SATURDAY, July 7 1860 LAST DAY OF THE DRAMATIC COMPANY, and positively the LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. W. O'NIEL. The most popular artist of the season now closing. SPLENDID PERFORMANCES will take place in the AFTERNOON AT 3, AND EVENING AT 7¾. The afternoon entertainments will embrace OUR IRISH COUSIN; the evening, ALINE; OR THE ROSE OF KILLARNEY; in each of which Mr. W. O'NEIL appears in his usual and highly interesting characters. Also will appear for the first time this season, Miss EMILY [illegible], Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Miss E. [illegible]DRIDGE, Messrs. JAMIESON, BRIDGMAN, HADAWAY, &c. A rich bill! Will it not be greeted with large audiences? In addition, all the other splendid NOVELTIES, CURIOSITIES AND WONDERS, which have created so great an interest, and attracted so many thousands during the INDEPENDENCE HOLIDAY SEASON, will be on exhibition day and evening, including the WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY, a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes &c., Though born of perfectly black parents. They are the greatest wonders of the world. VANTILE MACK, the infant Lambert, or GIANT BABY, 7 years old, and weighing 257 pounds, and measuring 64 inches round the waist! THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD! Filled with beautiful living Fish, living Seal, &c., swimming in running water. LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY, the most curious creature in the world, apparently neither man nor monkey, but a strange combination of both—pleasing, playful and amusing. THE FAMOUS LIGHTNING CALCULATOR! DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON, Cosmoramic and Stereoscopic Representations of the GREAT STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN." Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated Fortune-Teller BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT AND HAPPY FAMILY. GREAT VARIETY of NEW WAX FIGURES. Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

☞ On MONDAY NEXT, the 9th instant, Mr. E. F. TAYLOR, Director of Amusements, to whom the public are indebted for the chaste, interesting and amusing entertainments in the Lecture Room the past season, TAKES HIS COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.

LAST DAY OF **ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,** 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. This collection of American wild animals consists of THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION, GREAT GRIZZLY BEAR, SAMPSON, SINGING BEARS, CLIMBING BEARS, DANCING BEARS, VAULTING BEARS, BEARS THAT TURN SUMMERSETS, &c. &c., all of which are PERFORMED BY OLD GRIZZLY ADAMS, at all hours of the day and evening, especially AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., 3 AND 8 P. M. They are fed daily at 4 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

PALACE GARDENS, Fourteenth-st., near Sixth av. SATURDAY EVENING, July 7, GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT and PROMENADE CONCERT By Mr. J. F. STRATTON'S unrivaled PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRA. ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. C. V. DEFOREST, Proprietor.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707. No. 707 Broadway. First block below the New-York Hotel. On exhibition, THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH, and other elegant pieces of Statuary by CHEVALIER PETTRICH. Open from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. N. B.—The Photographic Exhibition Gallery is open for Free Inspection from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway. OVER 120 MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS, With SEVERAL FINE STATUES. Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT EASTERN. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN IS ON EXHIBITION, At the wharf foot of HAMMOND AND BANK STS., NORTH RIVER. Exhibition hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. CHILDREN UNDER 12, FIFTY CENTS. Ticket-Office on the Wharf. SPECIAL NOTICE. Bankable money only received. J. H. YATES, Secretary.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Sole Proprietors .... Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard. THIS EVENING, July 7, The performance will commence with IRELAND AS IT IS. GUN MAKER OF MOSCOW. To conclude with HANDSOME JACK THE HIGHWAYMAN.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, AT NIBLO'S SALOON. OPERETTA—BLUNDERS OF A NIGHT. With other entertainments. To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS, No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE, CHURCH'S LATEST WORK, TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS, At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

HUGHES' GALLERY.—765 Broadway; exhibition of PICTURES free; portraits of South American notabilities.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt;] for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 6 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M. (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Until the 9th of July next the steamboat ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson st. wharf (north side) EVERY DAY, except Sundays, at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Long Branch, stopping at all intermediate towns. Leave Long Branch at 7½ A. M. and 6 P. M. On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depots, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT—ON STATEN ISLAND.—A special train of cars in addition to regular trains, will run to and from all the boats to the camp ground. Fare 20 cents from New-York. Passengers must procure tickets at the ferry office in New York before crossing.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Ticket good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT. STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD. During the encampment of this well-known and justly celebrated Regiment, trains will run direct every half hour of the day, from Vanderbilt's Landing to the encampment station. The Regiment will parade and the Band perform at frequent intervals between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P. M. Fare from New-York to the Encampment Station, 20 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS. STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD. Trains will run over the road every hour during the day, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., (excepting at 12 M.) No excursion in the vicinity of New York affords a more beautiful ride. Fare through from New York only 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, at the ferry, or at the depot on the island.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. Societies, Churches, Sunday-schools, &c., desirous of forming excursion parties to the above delightful watering place, will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

ROUTES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.—EX-cursion tickets to Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Falls, Toronto, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Victoria Bridge, (nearly 2 miles long,) Montreal, Quebec, Falls of Montmorenci, 240 feet high,) Murray Bay, Saguenay River, (Eternity Point and Cape Trinity, two enormous masses of rock, rising to the height of 2,000 feet.) White Mountains, Portland, Boston and New York. Tickets good until November 1, 1860, with privilege of remaining over at any point. For list of fares and further information apply to the Office of the Grand Trunk Railway, No. 23 Broadway, New-York. ELEAZER JONES, Manager. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents. Excursion tickets can also be purchased at the following places: Williamsburgh, W. Morgan & Son, corner South 7th and 1st sts. Brooklyn, R. Lefferts, No 47 Fulton-st. Jersey City, B. A. Greene, No 16 Exchange-place; New York G. F. Benjamin No 197 Broadway, Thomson Brothers, 4 doors from 5th av. Hotel, and L. W Schmidt, No. 534 Broadway.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. BANCOX, will leave Robinson-st at 8 o'clock, Spring-st., at 8:15; Jane-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck slip at 8:40, and Pier No 4 North River, at 9 A. M.; returning at 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS Y. CUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859. JAMES McMILLAN, Executor. law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of March, 1860. PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor. ELIZABETH KOHN, Executrix. mh10-law6mS*

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE. HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

SONG.

BY ALICE CARY.

Come row in my painted boat, Jane,
There's something I would say—
'Tis all about your marrying me,
And having your own way.

The beanfields wrong your little hands—
Your feet are cold in th' dew,
But if you will keep the ring of gold
That I have brought for you;

No time of merriment shall fall
But that you shall be there—
Your shoulders wrapt in a shawl of lace,
And an ivory comb in your hair.

Row on in your painted boat, and leave
My beanfields in disgrace—
My sweetheart's arm around my neck
Is better than all your lace!

No ivory comb want I, nor ring,
Nor painted boat, so brave,
And the way that pleases him is all
The way that I care to have.

LEON DE BOURNAY; OR THE CONSPIRATOR OF CORDOVA.

A TALE OF MOORISH SPAIN.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

CHAPTER I.

THE NORMAN KNIGHT—AN ADVENTURE.

At the time of which we write nearly the whole of the Spanish Peninsula, south of the Pyrenees, was under the Moorish rule. Abderahman III. sat upon the throne of Cordova, and the season of his reign is known as the Golden Age of the Moorish Empire. The Moors were an enlightened and industrious race of people, and during their occupation of the country, agriculture, as well as the arts and sciences, flourished in a remarkable degree. In short, so far were they in advance of other European nations in general knowledge, that great numbers of Christians, of all countries, went to study in the Arabian schools of Cordova. And, furthermore, the Moors had brought with them from the Orient a thousand ideas of luxury and elegance never entertained by the Goths; so that even their social and domestic arrangements were far above those of their predecessors in point of comfort and refinement. The proximity, however, of these devoted followers of Islam to the restless and warlike knights of the Cross led to continual scenes of border strife, and to not a few romantic adventures.

A day, in early Summer, had been warm and clear; and now, as the sun was sinking towards the western horizon, the balmy breeze, which had been laden with fragrant odors from a thousand groves of orange and of citron, died away until the leaves of the aspen were still, and the surface of the water reposed like a mirror. A few miles out from Cordova, where the road lay close upon the northern bank of the Guadalquiver, and beneath the shade of a grove of olives, sat two men. The first was a Christian, and a noble knight as his garb plainly indicated. His boots were russet, with light, golden spurs attached; his hose of white silk, with trunks of amber satin; a doublet of emerald velvet, a short cloak of purple, slashed with white satin, with collar of rich point lace, and a light cap of green velvet, from the side of which swept a white ostrich feather. He was about five-and-twenty years of age, possessing a powerful frame, the full, symmetrical, muscular form of which had been developed by a thorough course of knightly training, even from childhood. His face was fair and frank, the features bold and marked, the whole contour presenting a remarkable type of strong masculine beauty.

Such was LEON DE BOURNAY, a knight of Normandy, and only son of the old Baron Robert de Bournay, whose deeds of arms were known throughout all Christendom. Sir Leon had come to Cordova to study. The time might not be far distant when he would be called to rule over the broad barony of Bournay, and he wished to qualify himself for the work. In the science of arms he was already a proficient; few men dared to oppose his lance or broadsword; but he felt that the true prince should be able to instruct his people in those sciences which come nearer to the peace and comfort of their homes and firesides, and hence he had sought the help of the renowned scholars of the Moorish schools.

Sir Leon's companion was a short, stout, hearty, genial-looking individual, with broad, massive shoulders, a thick neck, and a head which betrayed considerable pugnacity in its peculiarity of form, though a righ vein of humor and good-will, which seemed to well up from his deep bosom, served in a great measure to counterbalance the rougher traits of his character. He was the knight's most faithful esquire and body servant, having been his attendant from early boyhood. He was some ten years older than his master, and his garb was much after the same pattern as that already described; only the fabrics were coarser and more substantial, and the feather which he wore in his brown cap, secured by a silver button and loop, was from an eagle's wing.

"Come, come, my master," said the esquire, with a restless movement, "it is high time that we were on our way back to the city; for, if my wits do not fail me, there is a storm brewing."

The knight turned his gaze upon the point where the sun was just sinking behind the crescent crowned minarets of the great mosque of Cordova, and after a while he replied:

"Don't be alarmed, Gabriel. We shall have daylight for a good hour yet."

"Aye, but it isn't the loss of daylight I'm thinking about," quickly retorted the other. "It's the storm that troubles me. We are a league and a half from the city, with nothing but our legs to depend upon; and it will be dark before we can get home. Don't you feel how the air has changed?"

"I feel that the breeze has died away," replied Sir Leon, without looking up.

"And that isn't all, my master. Just look off towards those mountains. There's where the storms gather."

The knight looked as his companion had directed. A spur of the Sierra Morena loomed up darkly in the distance, and heavy masses of clouds were already gathering above it.

"There may be a storm of some kind," he said; "but it isn't worth while to fret about it. We'll start soon."

Gabriel regarded his master for some time in silence, and his countenance plainly showed that he was far from being satisfied. Finally, with an effort such as one makes who has resolved to do some hazardous thing, he said:

"My dear master, I know very well what all this means. Don't be offended, for I would offer no insolence. But I know what it signifies. You wish to see the lady Lulah. You know that she has ridden out into the country with her attendants, and you will stop here just to see her return."

"Well," answered the knight. He did not seem to be offended; and yet he did not appear to be pleased. "Well," he said, looking into his follower's face.

"But it is not well," returned Gabriel. "It is as bad as it can possibly be."

"I don't see how," said Leon, carelessly.

"I'll tell you how," responded the esquire. "In the first place, am I not right in my conjecture?"

"Perhaps so."

"Then just look at it: Suppose you sit here, and she passes—you will not see her face."

"She may raise her veil," suggested the knight.

"Ah," cried the esquire, with a shake of the head; "it is just as I thought. You are fairly in love with the Moorish maiden. And yet you have seen her only twice."

"But," interposed Leon, ardently, "I know that she revealed her charming face to me on the second occasion of her own free will; and I know, too, that she looked upon me with tender emotion. By my knightly honor, she is the most beautiful creature I ever saw!"

"And what if she is," proposed Gabriel, argumentatively. "What can she ever be to you?"

"If she loves me, she may be much."

"Bless my soul and body, what do you mean?"

"I mean just what I say. I must know if she returns my love; and, if she does——"

"Well—what?"

"Why—then I'll next try to gain her for my own."

"Are you crazy, my master?"

"Not quite, Gabriel."

"And yet you talk of gaining Lulah?"

"Well."

"But, I say, it is not well. Is she not the proudest maiden in all Cordova?—aye, in all Spain, for that matter, for the king has no daughter; so the daughter of his chief sheik and vizier must be the foremost princess of the realm. And do you suppose that Baal Tamar will ever give his only child up to a Christian knight?"

"Not quite so fast, my good Gabriel. It hath happened, ere this, that Christian knights have won Moorish damsels without regard to the will of the parents."

"Now, by St. Mark, Sir Leon, if thy whim runneth in that wise, I shall set thee down for mad. Dost mean, in sober truth, that thou would'st try to run away with the lady?"

"I mean this," replied the knight, speaking with vehement earnestness: "If the daughter of Baal Tamar returned my love, I would have her if the thing were possible. So there let the matter rest."

"Allow me one word more," urged Gabriel, with persistent zeal. "I have not said all yet. Hath it not occured to you that the lady Lulah is betrothed to the Sheik Abu Zamar, Governor of Cazalla?"

"That is no proof that she loves him."

"O, my master, your blindness is past my understanding. Verily, the face of this Moorish maiden hath bewitched thee."

"Peace, good Gabriel. I have heard sufficient. What sound is that?"

"Sound enough!" replied the esquire, casting his eyes to the northward. "It is as I warned you. The storm is even now upon us. See—it is almost here. The sun is gone and the rain is coming."

It was as Gabriel had said. The wind came suddenly sweeping upon the river with a cheerless voice; the tops of the great trees swayed to and fro; and presently the rain-drops began to fall. Sir Leon knew that the storm thus brewed in the stern passes of the wild Morena was to be a severe one, and he thought of shelter. Not far from the olive grove was the cot of an humble vine-dresser, and towards this he concluded to make his way. In fact, it was the only dwelling within half a league, so he was not long in making his choice.

"We can find shelter there," he said to his companion; "and, if need be, we can remain all night."

"Aye," returned Gabriel, whose anxiety for his master's comfort overcame all other considerations, "I think the old man can find good rest for thee. I know him well."

"So do I," added Leon, as they started into a brisk walk; "and as for rest, a Norman knight asks only room in which to stretch his body, and a shelter from the falling rain."

The cot in question was situated beneath a high bluff which lifted a crown of citron trees high over the bank of the river, against the face of which was trained a luxuriant growth of grape vines.

Between this bluff and the river the space was but a few rods; the cot was not directly in this pass, however, but a little upon one side, in a sort of niche which seemed made on purpose to receive it. Our two adventurers had just reached the door of the humble dwelling, when they were startled by the sound of a horse's feet close at hand.

"That animal is frightened," said Gabriel, after he had listened a moment.

"Aye, surely," returned Leon. "And—hark—there is more than one. By my natal star, there is trouble afoot. Ha! did'st hear that cry? Now by Saint Peter, there's work ahead!"

Thus speaking the knight leaped out into the road, and in a moment more a horse came dashing at headlong speed around the bluff; but its gait was not a steady one: it came with plunging, rearing leaps, swaying ever and anon from a direct course. Two things Leon saw at a glance: The horse had a female upon its back, and a javelin in its side. A few more plunges and the foaming, bleeding beast stopped suddenly, and went down upon its knees. The knight was upon the spot in an instant, and lifted the fair rider in his arms ere she was thrown from the saddle. The thick veil was blown from her face, and he gazed upon the features of the Lady Lulah! For an instant, as he held her to his bosom, his heart beat with a wild thrill; but a sense of knightly duty quickly recalled him from the sweet delirium, and he bore the maiden towards the cot. He saw that she was sensible, and as she opened her eyes upon him, he asked her if she was hurt. But her answer was cut off by the dashing up of another horse, and as she heard the sound, she clasped both her arms about the neck of the Norman knight, and cried out, in frantic tones, for him to save her.

"They have captured my attendants—they have killed my horse—and they seek to capture me!"

"Who?—who?" asked Leon.

"The mountain robbers!" she replied.

Leon comprehended the whole thing in a moment, and his movements were prompt and decided. Alcassim, the old vine dresser, had come out from his cot, in season to witness the falling of the maiden's horse, and to him our hero resigned his fair charge.

"Bear her quickly to a place of shelter," he cried, "and leave us to deal with these fellows. For your life stop not here, but go!"

Without a word the old man caught the girl in his arms, and hastened to his cot; and Sir Leon, as he turned, was just in season to confront the horseman who had pulled up close upon his heels. The latter was a tall, powerful Arab, swart and sinewy, whose wicked look and wild garb bespoke the robber at a glance. And he was not alone, for behind him, and arriving almost at the same moment, came a companion of like look and bearing.

"Hold, there!" cried the first robber, leaping from his horse, and starting towards the cot where the vine-dresser was just entering the door with his fair burden.

"Back!" shouted the Norman knight, snatching his sword from its scabbard, and springing before the outlaw.

The robber stopped, for he could not well leap over the stalwart form which had thus interposed itself.

"Who are you?" he asked, moving back a pace and drawing his broad sabre. At first he seemed inclined to treat the youth as of little account, but as he surveyed his proportions more critically, he evidently altered his mind, for he gathered himself as though for desperate work.

"I am one who will protect yonder maiden from all enemies," replied our hero. "Now who are you?"

"Dog of a Christian! I'll let you know who I am right quickly. The maiden is mine; so stand out of my way or your head shall fly from your shoulders!"

"Beware, villian! You shall not reach the maiden alive!"

"We'll see!"

As the robber thus hissed, between his clenched teeth, he sprang upon the knight, with his heavy sabre uplifted, bringing the weapon with a force which would surely have accomplished its purpose had it hit where it was aimed. But it did not hit thus. It only cleaved the empty air, and ere the Arab could recover from the headlong impulse of the profitless stroke, the sword of the knight was driven through his body.

In the meantime, the second robber had not been unemployed. His first movement upon dismounting had been towards the cot; but Gabriel, taking the cue from his master's course, had resolutely interposed. The outlaw seemed to think it an easy matter to sweep the esquire from his path, but upon making the attempt, he found the task rather difficult. At the first outset he received a cut upon the right shoulder, which entered to the bone. This served to open his eyes; but it also made him mad, so that he did not improve by the knowledge he had gained. He rushed upon his short opponent as though he would trample him to the earth; but, in his hot haste he seemed to forget that there might be something in his way. He quickly discovered this something, however, though he could not have had much opportunity for considering it, as the point of Gabriel's sword entered the cavity just above the breast bone, passing clear through the neck and separating two of the vertebræ of the spinal column.

"It's all done here, my master," said the esquire, as Sir Leon approached him.

"I wonder if there are more coming," returned the knight, bending his ear towards the road.

"If they are, the lady will know," suggested Gabriel. "So, suppose we get out of this rain. These villains may as well rest as they are for the present."

"So be it," replied Leon. He cast one more look upon the dead robbers, and then turned towards the cot.

CHAPTER II.

LOVE.

When the Norman knight entered the dwelling, which he did without ceremony, he found the vine-dresser alone, and busily engaged in brightening up a fire upon the narrow hearth. The old man started up as the fierce blast from the open door swept upon him, and grasped a spear that stood close by his side.

"We are friends, my good Alcassim," said Leon, as he saw the defensive movement.

"Ah—yes, yes—I see," the host replied, when he had recognized the new-comers. "But the robbers?"

"They are both dead."

"Good! I would have come and helped you, Sir Knight, but I had much to do here. I have but just borne the lady Lulah to my wife's apartment; and as she was wet and cold I thought I would light a fire. I trust that you are neither of you wounded."

"Not a scratch," said our hero. "Your Arab robbers are hardly a match at arms for Norman warriors. But tell me, is the lady safe?"

"I think so, fair Sir. My good wife has her in charge, and will soon have dry clothes upon her."

As the host spoke a door in one corner was opened, and a woman looked in. She retired in a moment, but soon returned, however, and entered the apartment. She was Doris, the vine-dresser's wife, a small, pleasant-looking woman, some fifty years of age, with a strong cast of Arab features.

"Friends," she said, advancing a little way into the room, "we must ask your kindness and forbearance under present circumstances. The lady Lulah is forced to appear before you unveiled."

"We can't stand upon nice custom always," remarked Alcassim.

"Our honor shall be her safe protection," added the knight.

Gabriel shook his head, and said nothing, though he was evidently thinking a great deal.

Doris withdrew, and presently re-appeared, leading the maiden by the hand, who, when she saw the young knight, trembled perceptibly, though her salutation was composed and dignified. When she had noticed those who were present, she sat down upon the soft cushion which the hostess had arranged before the fire, and for a little while remained busy with her own reflections. She was in truth a beautiful maiden—people said the most beautiful in all Cordova. She was nineteen years of age; of medium stature, and most elegant proportions; with silken hair of glossy blackness deep, dark, lustrous eyes, the lashes of which drooped with a dreamy sweetness; cheeks full and round; the nose finely carved; and lips like blushing fruit just bursting into delicious ripeness. Her skin was as pure and fair as alabaster, its warm, rich tints alone betraying her Moorish origin.

Sir Leon gazed upon her until he was lost in wonder at her transcendant beauty; nor was he recalled to himself until she raised her eyes towards him. As he met her glance, so full of delicate gratitude, his tongue was loosed, and he found speech.

"Fair lady," he said, "I trust that I have not intruded upon you. I might not have brought myself thus in your way had not this storm driven me in."

"Kind Sir," she replied, quickly and earnestly, "you do me wrong if you think I could regard your presence as an intrusion. Indeed, I owe you too much. Rather let me feel that I am the intruder."

"With a storm beating down from the sky, and wicked robbers rushing on in the rear, I fancy we should not be too particular touching the place or method of our retreat," interposed Gabriel, coming to his master's assistance.

"The man speaks wisely," said Doris.

"Aye, and truly," added Alcassim.

"Then we'll make ourselves as comfortable as possible, and put up with what we cannot help," responded the Esquire; and thus speaking, he settled back into his seat as though he would leave others to carry on the conversation.

The ice was now so far broken that Leon was emboldened to speak more directly to the maiden, especially as he believed that he could detect in her look a willingness, if not a desire, to converse with him.

"Lady," he said, "you must pardon me if I seem somewhat inquisitive; but I am anxious to know how the danger you have so narrowly escaped came upon you."

"Surely, Sir," she replied, rising her lustrous eyes till their beams fell upon him with a witching power, "you, of all others, have the right to know; and when I have told you my story you will not feel that the death which has overtaken the dastardly wretches at your hands, was undeserved. It has been my custom, for some time, to ride about the country with my female attendants, though my father supposes that I do not venture beyond the limits of our gardens and palaces without the protection of stouter arms. To-day, however, the sweet and balmy breeze lured me further away. I started out with four of my trusty females, and, instead of turning back when I ought, I kept on to the mountains. We had rested our horses awhile beneath some trees, and were upon the point of starting upon our return, when four horsemen dashed out from a thicket directly upon us. So quick were their motions, and so startled were we, that my companions were captured ere resistance could be thought of. I heard the shouts of the ruffians, and was quickly assured that they were robbers, and that they belonged to the band of the terrible Miramolin. One stout villain seized my horse by the bit, but the noble animal broke from him, and started away. I could not help my poor companions—I would have done it had the power been mine—but, alas, they were beyond my reach. As my horse darted away, two of the robbers hurled their javelins after him, and one of the cruel weapons was buried in his side. But he did not stop—he did not slacken his speed. He knew that he was pursued, and he put forth all his strength. By and by the storm came, and that seemed for the time to revive him. The two robbers were very near to me when the cloud burst; but as the cold rain poured upon my fevered beast, he dashed forward with renewed strength, and finally brought me to your kind care and protection. O, sir, I cannot tell you how grateful I am."

"And yet, lady," returned the knight in a subdued tone, but with a kindling eye, "you cannot be more grateful than I am."

[*To be continued in our next.*]

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF POLICE MAGISTRATES.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE CITY INSPECTOR—THE COURT CLERKS TO REPORT THEMSELVES DAILY AT THEIR RESPECTIVE COURTS—CONFERENCE WITH THE INDENTURING COMMITTEE OF THE JUVENILE ASYLUM, &C.

The Board of Police Magistrates had a special meeting last evening in the Court Room of the Special Sessions, in the Tombs. Justice QUACKENBUSH occupied the Chair, and there were present Justices OSBORN, WELSH, BRENNAN, CONNOLLY and BROWNELL. In response to a communication from the Board, asking the City Inspector to substantiate a charge which he made in his recent report to the Common Council, to the effect that the Magistrates never punished violations of the Corporation ordinance with reference to throwing garbage in the streets, that official sent the following reply:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK, July 3, 1860.

Board of Police Justices:

GENTLEMEN: The information called for by your communication of the 3d inst., was in part received from police officers themselves, when called upon to make arrests of parties violating the ordinances, as also from private individuals who from time to time have made verbal complaints to this Department. I am, consequently, unable to furnish you the particulars of the information desired.

For the future a record will be kept at this office, where the names of delinquents and parties accusing will be registered, and the particulars of each case occurring be transmitted to your Board. I am, gentlemen, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,
DAN'L E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

The Committee on Laws and Ordinances were directed to transmit the correspondence to the Common Council.

The Committee on Courts and Offices, to whom had been referred resolutions with reference to the detailment of the Police Court Clerks, presented a report. They state that the existing arrangement is perfectly satisfactory to all the Justices, with the exception of those of the Fourth District Court, who ask for an additional Clerk. The Committee also offered a resolution to the effect that in future all the Clerks shall attend daily at the Courts to which they are respectively attached, as directed by law, excepting when they shall be excused by the magistrate. The report was received, and the consideration of it was deferred until the next meeting.

In accordance with an appointment, the Indenturing Committee of the New-York Juvenile Asylum—Messrs R. N. HAVENS, NEWBOLD CODDINGTON and WETMORE—met with the Board for conference. Mr. HAVENS addressed the Board at considerable length. He spoke of the objects and aims of the institution, and solicited the aid and coöperation of the Justices in their plans for benefiting youthful delinquents. He hoped a more perfect understanding between the magistrates and the managers of the institution, in relation to the details of its operation, might be brought about, and closed by tendering the Board an invitation to visit the Asylum. The invitation was accepted, and the whole subject of the conference was referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances.

At a previous meeting it was referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances to inquire into the circumstances of the discharge of JOHN DONE, arrested and brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH on the 4th of June, charged with pocket-picking. The case was sent to the Special Sessions, and as it appeared from the papers that the prisoner was taken in the act, the offence being punishable as a felony, the Court ordered the case to the General Sessions. The Committee reported that they had ascertained that the complaint was before the Grand Jury on the 28th of June; that Officer TOMPKINS, of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, who, it appeared from the papers, had detected the prisoner in the act, was the only witness examined; that the complainant was MARGARET ONDERDONK, of Spring Valley, Rockland County; and that the dismissal of the complaint was certified on the papers by H. H. ELLIOTT, Foreman of the Grand Jury. The Board ordered the report to be entered upon the minutes.

The Board adjourned about 11 o'clock.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The only business transacted yesterday was the reception of the usual report of the Sanitary squad, which was ordered on file and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen were without a quorum at their meeting last evening, and therefore the Board was declared adjourned, without date.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE SMALL CARS ON FOURTH-AVENUE—THE FERRY PIER AT THE BATTERY.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to inform the Board why the small cars are not run to Forty-second-street on the Fourth-avenue road as often as to Twenty-seventh-street, as required by the ordinances of the Common Council. A resolution was offered and adopted requesting the Comptroller to report by what authority a ferry slip is made in the Battery extension, near the foot of Whitehall-street; also, if any wharfage is received for the use of the bulkhead thereat; and if the said occupancy is authorized, what measures have been taken by him to protect the Battery from this encroachment

The Counsel to the Corporation sent in a communication to the effect that if the pavement in Broadway were taken up and the Belgian pavement substituted, it would be a new pavement which could not be laid without contract, and the Comptroller would be justified in refusing to pay for the same unless the work was done by contract.

The Board concurred to authorize the Croton Aqueduct Department to lay a line of pipe for the purpose of connecting the present receiving and distributing reservoirs, the same to be done by days' work.

An invitation was accepted to review the Zouave Guard, and the Board then adjourned.

ANOTHER APPROPRIATION EXHAUSTED.

The appropriation provided in the last tax levy for public buildings, construction and repairs, will be exhausted after paying for the jobs now under way. So far, this year, the Common Council have been very liberal in ordering repairs to be made without contract. Several engine and station-houses, ordered to be built and already estimated for, cannot be proceeded with unless the Common Council make a special appropriation of sixty or seventy thousand dollars.

THE NEW UNSAFE BUILDING LAW.

Pursuant to the advice of the Corporation Counsel, Mayor WOOD declines to act under the new unsafe building law. There are only two or three clauses of this law which relate to service by the Mayor, and those are stated by Mr. BRONSON to be at variance with the fundamental law of the land, because they direct the taking of private property in certain emergencies, in order to accomplish a primary object, without providing for compensation for the same.

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSION.

DR. THOMPSON'S LOSSES.

The Board, at their meeting yesterday, resumed the claim of Dr. Thompson, who was examined at length, and gave a statement of the articles of household furniture which were destroyed, together with their value. Only 151 volumes of his medical library were saved, and those damaged to the amount of $100. The books were of the greatest value to him on account of marginal notes of his own, and he estimated them at $2 50 a volume. The miscellaneous volumes were worth about a dollar each. Twenty-five or thirty parlor books, worth from $3 to $5 each, were also destroyed, being of the best class of books with expensive bindings. Nothing from the kitchen was saved, so far as he knew. The damage to the piano was $100. No provision was made for his residence after the fire, on which account his claim was $1,500 for rent of house in Brooklyn.

Mr. Johnson, the claimant's counsel, made another application for the admission of testimony to prove the claim for personal injuries to Mrs. Thompson, which had been already ruled out by the Commissioners. The counsel contended that the Commissioners were equally divided upon that question, and that upon that division the testimony ought not to be excluded. If it be thus excluded, they had no remedy; while, if it were admitted, the other side were not without remedy. It was too late for the claimant to test this question in another form, and to secure a hearing by mandamus, while the other side have the opportunity to review the decision of the Board by writ of *certiorari*. As to whether there would be a change in the minds of the Commissioners, the result might show a stronger case than appeared on the papers, but to utterly exclude it would be doing an injustice to plaintiff. Counsel proposed to examine Dr. Thompson, the nurse and the physician of Mrs. Thompson, and the time of taking the testimony would probably not exceed three or four hours.

Mr. Brady, representing the Supervisors of Richmond County, was opposed to this course.

The Commissioners reserved their decision, and adjourned until 10 A. M. on Saturday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO THE OFFICERS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—A complimentary dinner was given to the officers of the *Great Eastern* last evening, at the Lafarge House, by the proprietors of the *New-York Illustrated News*, at which about thirty invited guests, besides the officers of the steamer, were present. Mr. GEO. S. PHILLIPS, the editor of the *Illustrated*, was President, and Col. DURYEA, of the Seventh Regiment, and JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., acted as Vice-Presidents. Capt. JOHN VINE HALL, Commander of the *Great Eastern*, sat on the right of the President, and PETER COOPER, Esq., on the left. After the removal of the cloth, toasts were drank in honor of the President of the United States, the Queen of Great Britain, the Army and the Navy, the Officers of the great ship, &c.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD MURDERS.—Mayor WOOD has offered a reward of $500 for the discovery of the murderer of Messrs. WALTON and MATHEWS, on Saturday night last. Other witnesses, who saw the acts committed, will give their testimony at the next meeting of the Coroner's Inquest.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Local Committee of the Educational Convention have arranged for the next annual session of the New-York Teachers' State Association, and the State Association of School Officers, to meet at Syracuse on the 31st inst., the session to continue three days.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF A WELL-EQUIPPED BURGLAR.

Early yesterday morning Officer Senior, of the Thirteenth Precinct, heard an explosion, accompanied with the crashing of glass in the provision store of Simeon Sage & Co., No. 183 Rivington-street. Suspecting burglars were at work, he obtained the assistance of several other policemen who surrounded the premises, while he looked for the place through which the rogues had effected an entrance. Presently he found the rear door had been pried open, and just as he was passing into the store he met a young fellow, named Henry Hawk, coming out. The officer at once secured him and took from him a full set of burglar's tools, consisting of a jimmy, brace and bit, saws, chisels and an assortment of lock-picks. An examination of the place showed that the explosion had been caused by the prisoner's attempt to blow off the lock of an iron safe, instead of succeeding in which he had managed to break off with the powder a corner of the safe, which was projected through the window and served to attract the attention of the Police to his operations. Hawks was taken before Justise BRENNAN yesterday, to whom he confessed his guilt. He also stated that he had been engaged in the commission of many burglaries, but never before had he taken so much pains for so little plunder—it having cost him three hours' hard labor to force the door, and $2 in pennies being all that he had obtained up to the time of his arrest. He was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

THEFT OF JEWELRY.

Mr. Leon Londinsky, residing at No. 45 East Broadway, a few days since lost a quantity of jewelry, consisting of a pair of diamond ear rings, a gold brooch set with pearls, and other articles, which were in a box on the mantel-piece of his apartment. A German named Charles Merbach was suspected of having stolen the property, as he had been seen in the room when he had no business to be there, and having been arrested, was held for examination by Justice KELLY.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKARD.

On Thursday night, JOSEPH MCGRAVE, an Irishman, 24 years of age, lately employed as gas-fitter by the Manhattan Gas Company, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday morning from the effects of a dose of arsenic. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body, at which it was shown that deceased was of intemperate habits, and on Thursday evening he procured a glass of beer at the porter house of PATRICK MURPHY, corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-second-street, in which he put about a table spoonful of arsenic. After he had drank the liquor, he turned to leave the place, exclaiming "That's the last of me; I have taken poison." The paper which contained the arsenic was found on the counter by the bar-keeper. He detained MCGRAVE and sent for a Policeman, who conveyed him to the Hospital. On the way thither he gave three letters to the Officer, with the request that they should be presented to his friends if he should die. One was addressed to a young lady, to whom he was betrothed, and the other to his mother, in which he asked their forgiveness for his conduct, and left some directions as to the disposal of his personal effects.

DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN FROM AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of PATRICK DIMOND, an Irishman, 33 years of age, who practised medicine at No. 200 Avenue C. It was shown that deceased had been in poor health for a long period, and to obtain sleep had been in the habit of taking morphine and laudanum. On several occasions, while in a despondent state of mind, he had threatened to shoot himself. On Thursday afternoon he called a friend to him, and said that he had taken ten grains of morphine, soon after which he sank into a heavy sleep, and never became conscious again. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BUSHWICK-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.—The Common Council Committee on the Opening of Streets held a session in the Odeon, on Thursday evening, to hear arguments for and against the proposed improvement, under acts passed by the last Legislature, in the Eastern District. There were not more than twenty persons present. A circular was laid before the Committee estimating the first cost of the Bushwick-avenue improvement at $1,000 000, and expressing a belief that before finished it would cost twice that amount, and further stating that the taxable property of the district of assessment does not exceed $20,000,000 in value. After some desultory remarks the Committee adjourned for two weeks.

ITEMS.—A thief entered the house No. 321 Atlantic-street, Thursday night, and stole property valued at $50....The Special Term of the Supreme Court stands adjourned till Monday, July 9, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time it will be further adjourned till the following Monday....The Republicans of the Eastern District will hold a ratification next week, when it is proposed to invite Senator SUMNER to speak....Mrs. J. H. STANTON, of No. 73 South Fourth-street, on Tuesday evening cowhided Dr. JOHN H. BRODIE, of Myrtle-avenue, for an alleged insult. The husband of the fair one looked on, and yesterday Justice CORNWELL fined him $20 for his part in the affair....The newly-elected members of the Board of Education will take their seats on Tuesday next. Their names are as follows: 1. Edward W. Fisk, in place of Edward Anthony; 2. John Bellingham, reappointed; 3. Roswell C. Brainard, do.; 4. Jonathan S. Burr, do.; 5. Thos. W. Field, do.; 6. Jas. Howe, do.; 7. Jeremiah Johnson, do.; 8. William McDermott, in place of Edward Lambert; 9. Henry McCluskey, in place of Frederick A. Lane; 10. Daniel L. Northrop, reëlected; 11. Chauncey Perry, do.; 12. Cyrus P. Smith, do.; 13. Edward W. Dunham, do.; 14. John S. Thorn, do.; 15. Edward A. Lambert, do., in place of F. W. Zumbrood; 16. Daniel McCabe, in place of John G. Bergen; 17. James Murphy, in place of Graham Polley, deceased.

[Advertisement.]

TO PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY.—Ladies, if you wish to get a handsome Linen Gaiter for 10s., also a fine House Slipper for 88 cents, go to CAHILL & WOODS, No. 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets. Gentlemen, if you like to obtain a beautiful fitting Boot or Shoe, and a durable one, call at the above-named establishment, where the largest and most extensive assortment is always on hand, at low prices.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at

BRADY'S GALLERY,

No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

No person should buy carpets and oil cloths without first examining the immense assortment displayed in the new spacious salesrooms of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. He is selling carpets, oil cloths, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, at prices far below any quoted in our city.

[Advertisement.]

EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION, NO. 137 FOURTH-AVENUE.—All diseases of the ear and eye are treated at this Institution with extraordinary success without the use of any of the harsh or painful remedies usually resorted to. Artificial eyes and ear-drums introduced without pain.

[Advertisement.]

Fever sores, glandular swellings and suppurating ulcers, the dregs of scarlet fever in the blood, are promptly healed by HOLLOWAY'S Balsamic Ointment, which disperses the foul matter and expels it from the system.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady and in fair demand; sales 1,500 bbls. at $4 87½@$5 for extra State; $4 90@$5 25 for extra Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa; $5 37½@$5 50 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5 87½@$6 50 for double extras. WHEAT market firm for Spring, and steady for Winter; sales 14,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 15 for Chicago Spring; $1 19½ for extra Milwaukee Club; $1 30 for white Canada; $1 34 for white Indiana. CORN market better, and demand fair; sales 70,000 bushels Illinois and Toledo at 53c.@53½c. OATS steady; sales 5,000 bushels at 33½c. RYE in moderate demand; sales 6,000 bushels at 70c. WHISKY nominal at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS—10c. on Flour, 11½c. on Wheat, and 10½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,500 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 15 000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—500 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 6—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 2,806 bush. White Canadian at $1 37; 6,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1,20, and 8,500 bush. Chicago Spring Nos. 1 and 2 at $1 18. CORN better; sales 6,200 bush. Indiana at 56c. OATS, BARLEY and RYE quiet. PEAS dull; sales 10,000 bush. Canadian at 67c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 26c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, and 7½c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—21,000 bush. Wheat; 16,400 bush. Corn. *Exports*—2,800 bbls. Flour; 25,400 bush. Wheat; 23,400 bush. Corn; 800 bush. Oats; 400 bush. Barley. Shipped to Montreal: 10,000 bush. Wheat.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT active, and advanced ½c @1c.; sales at $1 06@$1 06½ for No. 2 from store. CORN active, and advanced 1c.; sales 12,000 bushels, at 47c.@47½c. from store. OATS steady. *Receipts*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 2,360 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—1,800 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 133,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS steady; 5c. on Corn to Buffalo. SIGHT EXCHANGE reduced to ¾ ⅌ cent. premium.

SAVANNAH, Friday, July 5.

COTTON.—Receipts of June 8,250 bales. Stock at Savannah 5,050 bales, against 22,000 bales the same time last year. Sight Exchange on New-York ¾ ⅌ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange 109. Freight of Cotton to Liverpool 5-16d.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 6.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged. WHEAT dull; red at $1 25; white at $1 35@$1 45. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bushels, at 66c.@67c. PROVISIONS advancing. LARD firm, at 12½c.@13½c. WHISKY steady, at 21c. @22c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 6.

FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY advanced ⅛c.; sales at 17¼c. WHEAT dull. CORN firm. PROVISIONS firm. Money market quiet and easy at 8@10 ⅌ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York ½ ⅌ cent. premium.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 5.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 1,500 bales, ranging from 7½c. @ 12¾c.; prices irregular.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 34	Sun sets.... 7 34	Moon rises... 9 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 18	Gov. Island..11 07	Hell Gate.... 12 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 6.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, Von Santen, Bremen, Gelpecke, Kentgen & Reichelt; Kangaroo, Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Anna Kimball, Marsh Rotterdam F. M. Schmidt; G. B. Lamar, Bradley, London, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks La Plata, Crowell, Buenos Ayres ——; Justina, Marshall, Aspinwall, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Southerner, Avery, Marseilles, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Fame, Kenedy, Rio Janeiro, C. H Pierson & Co.; Crimea, Barrington, Liverpool, Edmiston Bros.

Brigs M. Cobb, Pillsbury, Savannah, ——; A. Lanslie, Cameron, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; Enchantress, Dinsimon, St. Kitts, Smith, Jones & Co; Isadora, Head, Wilmington, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Hannah Martin, Sleight, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Undine, Risley, Philadelphia, James Hand; John Boston, Irons, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Cherub Bailey, Bath, Stevenson & Co.; L. P. Smith, Taylor, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Henry James, Aldrich, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Messenger, Averill, Savannah, master; Lamka, Atwood, Bangor, Miller & Houghton; Elizabeth, Dolton, Newark, master; J. B. George, Snow, Rio Grande, ——; M. D. Lane, Digard, Cardenas, J. & T. A. R. Webster; Adda, Potter, Key West, Benner & Deake; W. C. Mershon, Cole, Havana, McCready, Mott & Co.; Leocadea, Small, Salem, master; S. J. Waring, Smith, Charleston, master; Rescue, Bacon, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Arrived.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, Alexandria and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Kennebec, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Young, Glasgow 33 ds., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks, with light westerly winds and calms. June 16, lat. 47 10, lon. 50, passed several icebergs. On the Banks spoke fishing schr. White Cloud, of Provincetown, with 13,000 fish. June 23, spoke fishing schrs. Wm. Franklin and Zach. Taylor.

Ship Great Western, Furber, Liverpool June 5, with mdse. and 677 passengers (all well) to C. H. Marshall & Co. June 18, lat. 47, lon. 39, exchanged signals with a bark bo. E., showing Marryatt's Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 31 distg. pennant.

Ship Washington, White, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. and 755 passengers to Wm. T. Frost. All well. Two births, no deaths. Has had light winds most of the passage.

Bark Mary Delius, (Brem.) Stricker, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse and 319 passengers to Caesar & Pauli. June 2, lat. 40 50, lon. 70, saw Ham. steamship Hammonia, hence for Hamburg.

Bark Springbok, (Br., of Cape Town,) Shiell, Cape Town, C. G. H., April 29 via Ichaboe, Africa May 21, with guano and wool to Henry W. Bashford. July 4, in a gale from S. W., lost and split a suit of sails.

Bark Lucy Ann, (of Newport,) Carrigan, Miragoane June 21, with logwood to Young, McAndrew, Rankin & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Barkentine Matagorda, Brown, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Baltimore, Potter, Miragoane June 24, with logwood and coffee to H. Becker & Graeves. Left no Am. vessels. The bark Lucy Ann sld. 2 ds. previous for New-York.

Brig Conquest, Jensen, Port-au-Prince June 21, with coffee, &c., to E. Beck & Co. 13 passengers. July 4, lat. 39 20, lon. 73, passed a bark stng to southward, with loss of foretopmast and foretopgallantmast.

Brig Stannard, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Lydia Stover, Getchkell, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Brig Ocean Traveler, (of Sedgewick,) Sargent, Nuevitas June 24, with melado, &c. to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Gulnare, (of Bermuda) Steed, Aux Cayes June 19, with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Graeves.

Brig La Grange, Burse, Franklin 12 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Adriatic, (of Ashtabula, Ohio,) Hall, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with 117,000 feet of yellow pine to E. D. Peters & Co., of Boston, where she is bound.

Schr. Truro, (Br.,) Cox, Maitland, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whiting.

Schr. Quickstep, (Br.,) Dorman, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Elderkin, Hillsboro, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Orvetta, Clark, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to T. G. & A. L. Rowe.

Schr. Wreath, Randell, Rondout, with coal for Portsmouth.

Schr. Turk, Small, Lubec 8 ds., with laths to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Louisville (Br.,) Taylor, Dorchester, N. B., 11 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. John Snow, Shaw, Rondout, with coal for Portsmouth.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Carrol, Charleston 7 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Benjamin, Armstrong, Eastport 7 ds., with laths, &c., to Jed Frye.

Schr. Arietis, (of Dennis) Gonaives June 25, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. H. Curtis, Blanchard, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Madagascar, Moore, Ellsworth 6 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Sea Bird, Foster, Millbridge 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ottoman, Clifford, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Hiawatha, Crockett, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. Warrior, Crockett, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

BELOW—Ship Levanter, Brown, from Valparaiso. Also 1 brig.

SAILED—5th, steamship James Adger, for Charleston. 6th, bark Justina, for Aspinwall, and others.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 5, sunset.—Ship Levanter is passing Sandy Hook, bd. in. One brig is outside the Bar. Wind light, S. E. Weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, July 6, sunset.—One brig outside the Bar. No other vessels in sight. Wind light, S. E. Weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, July 6, sunset.—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind light, S. E. Weather clear.

BOSTON, July 6.—Arr. ship Belle of the West, Howes, from Manila; barks Gen. Taylor, Brown, from New-Orleans; Saone, Karstens, from do.; brigs J. Nickerson, Gage, from Cape Haytien; Foster, Lavender, from Gonaives; Caroline, Gibbs, from Remedios; schr. Ada Herbert, Milliken, from Cape Haytien.

Miscellaneous.

THE HIGHLAND LIGHTS.—The Engineer of the Lighthouse Board recently addressed a letter to the President of the Chamber of Commerce, inquiring whether that body would be opposed to making both the lights upon the Highlands of Navesink fixed lights—one of them now being a fixed, and the other a revolving light. At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday, on motion of Mr. Blunt, a resolution was adopted opposed to making any change in the distinctive character of the lights in question.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Co. have contracted with Messrs. Tod & McGregor, the celebrated builders, of Glasgow, for a new steamship for their line between Liverpool and New-York. This vessel is to be called the City of New-York, and will in size and speed surpass any of their present fleet.

Spoken, &c.

Beaver—brig, from Bermuda for Porto Rico, 6 ds. out, June 28, lat. 29 38, lon. 57 52.

Eugenie—ship, bd. E., was signalized June 11, lat. 57 27, lon. 21.

Jeremiah Thompson—ship, bd. E., was signalized June 14, lat. 49 30, lon. 27 20.

John Jones—brig, hence for Charleston, July 2, off Hatteras.

Larkin—schr., from New Bedford for Alexandria, July 4, off Cape May.

Sarah Bruen—schr., hence for Charleston, July 5, off Squan.

Wm. F. Storer—ship, bd. E., was signalized June 14, lat. 49 30, lon. 21 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, June 24, bark Christina, Trimble, from Calais, dischg.; brigs Pedro Sanchez Dolz, Fickett, hence, just arr.; schr. Augusta, Cole, for New-York next day; Martha, Lambert do. in 3 ds.

At Aux Cayes, June 19, brig Santiago, Hadley, from Boston, dischg.

At Port-au-Prince, June 21, brig Isabel, Buermann, hence, dischg.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 6, 1860.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—Whereas, JOHN WALTON, of the City of New-York, one of the firm of J. LONG & WALTON, distillers, was foully murdered by being shot with a pistol on the night of Saturday, June 30, 1860, at about 11½ o'clock, P. M., in 18th-st., near 3d-av., by a person or persons yet unknown; and whereas, JOHN W. MATHEWS, also a resident of the City of New-York, while in pursuit of the murderer—he having witnessed the shooting of the said Walton—was when near to the corner of 18th-st and Irving-place, turned upon and shot dead by the same hand; Now, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New York, by virtue of authority invested in me, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said JOHN WALTON and the said JOHN W. MATHEWS, said reward to be paid on conviction of the person or persons charged with the offence, and the certificate of the District Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded. [L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD.

COOPER UNION—FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The members of the Music Class are requested to meet at the above Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 11, at 8 o'clock precisely. N. B.—A full and punctual attendance is requested.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG English married woman, aged 21, a situation as wet nurse, in the City or country; in consequence of the death of her husband, she wishes some kind lady to adopt her baby, which is a pretty female child aged one month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A CAPABLE GIRL to do general housework; must be well recommended. Inquire at No. 11 Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.